THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

A Hotel with Many of Its Inmates Burned—Piteous Scenes on a Cold Christmas Morning—Acts of Chivalry—Loss of Life—Names of the Victims.

RICHMOND, Dec. 25.—Not a year has passed since—swiftly, suddenly, and without a shadow of premonition—this city was plunged into a depth of gloom almost without a parallel in the annals of any city on this continent by the falling in of the floor of the Court of Appeals in the Capitol Building. Since then flood has spread desolation throughout the State to add to the list of horrors that have marked the last decade in this beautiful land; and now I have to chronicle a calamity which, coming at the time it does, makes us feel that it is written by the fates, "City of the Seven Hills, thou art doomed."

THE DEMON OF FIRE

has again ravished it and added to the destruction of property and loss of life. Desolation, destruction, death, come hand-in-hand with the Ice King. Last night—Christmas Eve, which never, even in the dark days of our civil strife, was aught but a time of merry-making and rejoicing throughout the Old Dominion—found nearly every house in the city the scene of festivity. Christmas morcing found th ecypress where the holly had been the night before. At half-past 2 o'clock A. M., a canopy of fire hung over the whole city. In one short hour, certainly five, if not more, souls were, not hurried, but dragged slowly into eternity, through the most horrible death-gates known to humanity. Only Dante, in his wildest flights of poetic imagination, could have depicted one-half the horrors of

THE BURNING OF THE SPOTSWOOD HOTEL.

Not since the burning of the old theatre has Richmond witnessed such a scene.

Built without any brick partitions above the first floor, the flames having once gotten a headway, any attempt to check them was worse than futile. In a few minntes after the fire was discovered by the watchman, who happened to pass the pantry where a stove had been negligently allowed to burn, and which, becoming red hot, communicated to the floor, it had rushed with lightning speed from cellar to garret, and by the time the Fire Department had become thoroughly organized for work the whole interior of the immense structure was one sheet of living flame—mad, wild, hissing flame—in its resistless, desolating sweep, hurling athwart the frosty sky masses of burning timber like some volcanic demon laboring to disgorge itself—now silent, as if to gather new strength; now roaring, cracking, thundering, as if striving to drown.

THE SHRIEKS OF THE VICTIMS,

the hoarse, confused cries of the firemen, the shrill whistle of the engines, and the agonizing hum of the swaying crowd of citizens below, ready to do and die in the cause of humanity, but powerless.

Here is a mother barefooted on the frozen streets, and just as the cry of fire had startled her from her slumbers, raises the most agonizing of cries,

"SAVE MY CHILDREN!"

here a brother looking frantically for a sister, or a wife pleading for some tidings of her husband, who when last seen was braving fire and smoke to save some relation; there a man stupefied by horror and fear; beside him another, whose gallant spirit knows not the meaning of the latter word, and who, having saved one friend, is preparing to rush again into the jaws of death to rescue another. Here is young

SAM HINES,

who has just brought two friends from the fourth story out, and rushes back for a third, who is seen at the window of his room from the street below; but now the stairway is in flames. Only one chance remains; it is to jump. He prepared for the fearful leap. Brave hearts will catch him, if he crushes them. Too late; the fire-fiend has claimed him. A volume of black, stifling smoke envelops him; angry forked flames leap like serpents' tongues from without the mass, and his gallant soul is in eternity.

Creeping, writhing, hissing during the lulls of the winter's blast—rushing as it springs fresh from its lair—the demon finally seizes upon two large buildings adjoining the hotel, when the scene, if possible, becomes more fearful than before, mingling as it does the falling of walls and the crashing of the floors with the other

HORRORS OF THE SCENE.

At one time it appeared as if the destruction of the whole block was inevitable. The night was the severest of this winter, the spray from the streams falling in hail upon the half-dressed inmates of the hotel, as they stood watching the means of egress from the building, to see if the next that rushed out was a brother, sister, husband, wife, son or daughter, or to give a word of encouragement to some one poised between two horrible forms of death and powerless, except to cry out above the din below,

"SAVE ME! I AM BURNING!"

This heartrending appeal rang out from more than fifty windows, and rang out only once. It is not known positively that there were more than five actual victims of the flames, but the universal fear is that this does not approximate the number. One short hour and the fire-fiend had done its worst. Its progress had been stayed, but two-thirds of the block fronting Main street and running back nearly the same distance was a fiery charnel lake, still smoking and seething, yet conquered.

WHEN THE FIRE FIRST BROKE OUT,

and the wild cry rang through the house, reiterated from mouth to mouth with frantic and despairing energy, your correspondent, whose room was in the left wing of the building, in the third story, woke up, and, after getting on some clothes, rushed into the long passage, now filled with smoke. A terrible scene met the eye through the smoky atmosphere. The forms of half-dressed males and females could be seen rushing they knew not whither, and shrieking with despair.

Proceeding further to the head of a staircase, if egress was blocked up with an indiscriminate mass of luggage and people trying to escape. Rushing then to the right wing of the building, another staircase was reached, which brought one to the second floor, and here the long corridors but served as flues to conduct the flames through the building. Continuing on, the ground floor is reached at last, and then the cold icy air strikes the face.

A PITEOUS SCENE.

Here I saw the wife of Captain McPhail in her bare feet, with a blanket wrapped around her, while her husband, half dressed, carried their infant child, whose piteous cries could be heard above the din of the falling timbers and cracking floors. But here was

AN ACT OF CHIVALRY

worthy of mention. A young man named Towers sprang forward, pulled off his shoes, and gave them to the lady, and divesting himself of his overcoat, wrapped the child up in it and carried it a distance of several squares, to the house of a friend of McPuail. Again there was another cry,

"A MAN AT A FIFTH STORY WINDOW!"

I looked up, and there was C. A. Schaffter, the State Superintendent of Public Priming, clinging to the sill of a fifth story window. His feet reached the upper row of glass in the fourth story window, and he kicks out the panes. He places his feet on the sash, moves his hands cautiously to the cap of the window, and then descends to the sill of that window. In this way the gallant Schaffter came from story to story, amid the plaudits of the crowd, by whom he was seized and carried out of danger when he reached the ground.

AMONG THE VICTIMS

is Mrs. Kernsly, the housekeeper of the hotel. In vain was she urged by the proprietor, Mr. Lack, to escape; but she wanted her trunk. This she got, but then she wanted to have something else, and at last all the avenues of escape was cut off and she was swallowed up by the devouring element. Beside this lady and Hines among the known victims are Erasmus Ross, famous as clerk of the Libby Prison during the war; Samuel Robinson, of New Orleans, segar vender; and H. A. Thomas, agent of the panorama of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress; W. H. Pau, of Danville, Va., United States mail agent; and J. B. Farriss, messenger of the Southern Express Company. A number of strangers on the register are missing, some of whom may have gone off on the morning train.

THE FOLLOWING NAMES,

however, appear on the register who are not believed to have gone off:—

Samuel Friedman and Henry Kroeth, New York.

D. N. Cannegore, of Cincinnati; C. George and E. H. Andrews, of Syracuse, N. Y.; J. H. Wilcox, of Lynchburg; N. Beimstein, of Washington; A. Leil, of Tampa, Fla.; H. G. Krotte, of New York; and John H. Holman, Jr., of Jackson, Tenn.

W. H. H. Stowell, Congressman elect from the Fourth district, was registered and is also missing.

The Spotswood Hotel was valued at $140,000, and insured in Northern companies, represented by D. N. Walker, for $60,000. Messrs. Branch & Currant were insured in the North British and Mercantile for $5000. Messrs. Sublett, Luck & Co., proprietors of the Spottswood, had their furniture insured for $20,000 and their wines and carpets for $7000 in the North British Company.

The National Insurance Company of Baltimore loses $8000, and the Continental of New York $3000. All the goods ready for delivery in the cellar of the Southern Express Company were destroyed. The company's money safes are buried in the ruins.

Among those who had very narrow escapes were M. Maillefert, of New York, engineer of the James river obstructions; S. A. Pearce, of Columbia, S. C., private secretary to Senator Sprague, and Mrs. E. Magill, proprietress of the theatre. The De Lave troupe lost their baggage. The hotel register was found to-night, and there are only six strangers not accounted for. It is probable some of the citizens have taken some of them to their houses. The name of the housekeeper burned was Mrs. Emily Kennearly.

The business houses destroyed were Messrs. Branch & Currant's crockery store, Adams Express Company's office, Howe's machine store, and other smaller stores.

The sun went down last night upon the happy anticipations of all classes of citizens rose with a glory seldom equalled, but to flash back from the icicles that hung from

THE BLEAK RUINS

all the grandeur of myriad rainbows, like death and destruction decked in diamonds. It is impossible to gather anything like a full statement of the incidents of this catastrophe, or to depict its horrors to-day. It is as if another funeral pall had been spread over the entire community.

THE MISSISSIPPI CATASTROPHE.

Particulars of the Snagging of the Nick Wall—One Hundred Lives Reported Lost.

A survivor of the sunken steamer Nick Wall, who has reached Memphis, relates the following circumstantial details of the fearful disaster:—The accident occurred about four miles below Worthon's Point. The majority of the passengers, about thirty, had retired; eight of us were sitting around the stove amusing ourselves, when we felt the severe shock and jumped up, some running one way, some another. I ran out the front door leading to the boiler deck, but immediately after getting out everything seemed quiet, and I turned round and walked back to the cabin. I suppose the time that elapsed from the time I left the cabin until I returned was about two minutes, when a crash came and the hurricane roof caved in, dashing barrels, wagons, plows, and numerous other articles to the boiler-deck, where everybody had rushed who could get out of their staterooms. I was thrown against the smoke-stack, but by great exertions managed to extricate myself, and commenced climbing boxes and barrels, and was twice pulled back by the hair, and the third attempt I made some one caught me by the feet, and in the struggle to save themselves pulled my shoes off. Finally I managed to gain the hurricane deck. There I saw no earthly chance of escape, as the the roof was by this time crowded, and every one seeking something on which to float. The boat was by this time under water, nothing remaining out but the hurricane roof and pilot-house. I cannot give a description of the sight at that moment, for my blood runs cold when I think of it. The wreck was still floating down the river, and ws did not know what moment she would sink. Women were screaming for their husbands, and children for their parents. Just as we thought all hopes were past, we saw the lights of a boat coming up the river, and every one that could shouted for assistance. James Vandervoorst, assistant pilot, lit a piece of paper and showed it as a signal of distress. In about fifteen minutes she made fast to the wreck, when all that were able got on board the Seminole. Everything was done by the captain, crew, and passengers of the Seminole that could be done to extricate the dead and wounded. A nephew of Captain Poe, the commander of the Nick Wall, while endeavoring to escape from beneath the falling bales and boxes, was crushed, and finally fell into the river and drowned. The Pargond passed the wreck of the Nick Wall about two hours after the disaster, and the captain and officers and crew tendered the unfortunate people taken from the Wall every possible kindness. Those going down the river were taken by the Pargoud to their destination without charge. Mrs. Poe was found wedged in the cabin between boxes and barrels. In cutting through the hurricane roof the axe struck her head, causing a slight wound. She was brought to the Seminole, and is doing well. When the dead bodies were brought in the scene beggared description—husbands searching for wife and children, and children for parents among the bodies. Twenty-five bodies were taken out of the wreck, and many others were on the lower deck, which was then under water. When Mrs. Poe was found the water was up to her chin in the cabin. A gentleman, with his wife, daughter, and son-in-law—the two last-named only married a few days—are among the dead. They intended to get off about one mile below.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of the 23th instant says:—

A singular explosion happened yesterday morning at half-past eight o'clock, at the residence of Judge Kirkpatrick, No. 323 Penn street. As the cook, Martha Wylie, was attending to her kitchen duties, the boiler attached to the range exploded with a terrific noise, alarming the whole house, and injuring the cook severely. The Judge and his wife found the cook lying on the floor with her clothing on fire in several places. The fire was immediately extinguished and the servant placed in bed. An examination showed that the range, a first-class Cincinnati article, had been blown to atoms, and the fragments scattered all around the room, damaging the walls, and smashing all the glass in the windows. The cause of the explosion is unknown, but the supposition is that some derangement of the pipes, preventing a proper flow of water, must have occurred. The servant was attended by Dr. Dickson, and found to have sustained a comminuted compound fracture of the right leg, below the knee. She was also slightly burned, but her injuries will not endanger her life.

SECOND EDITION

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Battle Near Amiens

Conflicting Accounts.

The Losses at Nuits.

The Siege of Paris.

The Time of Bombardment.

New Year's Day Fixed On

The Germans Closing the Seine.

The Prussians at Orleans.

Alleged Atrocities.

The Spanish Throne.

Amadeus Going to Madrid.

THE BATTLE NEAR AMIENS.

King William's Report of the Engagement.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—King William telegraphs to the Queen that General Manteuffel won a victory on the 23d near Amiens, taking one thousand prisoners. He is pursuing the French in the direction of Arras to-day.

General Faidherbe's Report.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25.—General Faidherbe, commanding the Army of the North, reports as follows to the Minister of War:—

The Prussians gave us battle on the 22d inst. We were well posted, between Daours and Contay. Our troops fought admirably during the entire day.

VILLAGES TAKEN AND RETAKEN.

Villages were ta en and retaken. At 5 in the afternoon our success was complete. We drove the enemy before us with the bayonet. During the night the Prussians entered some villages in the valley, but they did not try to attack our positions.

THE FRENCH SLEEP ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Other reports say General Faidherbe was successful on his right and left wings, and his army slept on the field of battle, but the result was it decisive. The next day, the enemy show ign no disposition to renew the fight, General Faidherbe returned to Albert.

Still Another Account.

LONDON, Dec. 25—(Special to the New York *World*).—General Faidherbe had two engagements with the Germans, one on the 22d and another on the 23d. After the battle he withdrew his troops across the valley of the Somme at Ailly.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLES.

Our special correspondent at Brussels, Mr. Tardieu, sends me word, datek yesterday, that General Faideherbe has fallen back across the valley of the Somme at Ailly.

STORMING THE VILLAGES.

During the battle of the 23d General von Manteuffel stormed the villages of Beaucourt, Montigny, Daours, Teichencourt, Ouerrieux, Pont-Noyelles, Buzy, and Vecquemont, the French yielding only after a desperate resistance.

LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES.

The German losses were about 3000 men; the French, including prisoners, about 5500.

Manteuffel Pursuing the French.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—General Manteuffel is in active pursuit of the French army of the North, and captured some prisoners at Albert.

THE BATTLE OF NUITS.

A French Account—The Losses on Both Sides.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—An account of the battle of the 18th at Nuits, from French sources, says the force opposed to the Prussians numbered 19,000 men and had three batteries of artillery. The combat lasted all day. At evening the French retreated in an orderly manner about a thousand yards. The new levies fought like veterans. The Prussians abandoned Nuits on the morning of the 19th, but subsequently returned and reoccupied the place. The French put their loss at 1200 killed and wounded, and claim that the enemy lost some 5000 men.

THE BESIEGED CAPITAL

English Vessels Scuttled in the Seine and their Crews Robbed.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The Havre correspondent of the London *Times* forwards the following intelligence from that city under date of yesterday:—

The Prussians have scuttled six English vessels at Duclair, a small town situated on the Seine, a few miles from Rouen. This was done for the purpose of impeding the navigation of the river. The crews were turned adrift to sleep on the ground after they had been robbed of their money and other property.

England Indignant at the Outrage.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The sinking of six English ships in the Seine by the Prussians, for the purpose of obstructing navigation, has occasioned great indignation here and throughout England. The British Vice-Consul at Rouen has presented to the Prussian commander a formal protest against an act of spoilation committed upon British subjects.

No Fighting at Paris Since the 21st.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Balloon advices from Paris to the 22d are at hand. There had been no more fighting. The French loss in the sortie of the 21st was reported at about 800. The confidence of the inhabitants is undiminished.

The People Still Defiant.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The New York *Herald* correspondent at Paris, writing under date of December 19, says:—

The condition of the city is much better than could have been expected a month ago. The manner in which the inhabitants sustain themselves is marvellous. I should say, however, that, as a rule, the people are paler and thinner than formerly, and some respectable looking persons have been seen to beg in the streets. Nevertheless there is no talk of surrender, and the outery for sorties is general. The inhabitants are determined to resist till the last grain of food is consumed.

It is believed that the Germans have become so exasperated by the resistance of Paris that after the fall of the city they will make terrible reprisals. The eyes of the world are now fixed upon Paris. The Germans can no longer boast of that superiority over the French which they have enjoyed for months; and now that the heroism of the enemy has put an end to the delusion, they have become more rational, serious, and revengeful. Meanwhile the French outworks are now so far in advance of the city that you may shortly hear of the destruction of Versailles.

French Pyrotechnics.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The latest advices from Versailles are to the effect that the fortifications of Paris still waste ammunition by an ineffectual cannonade of the Prussian positions.

The Bombardment to Commence on New Year's Day.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—I learn from private and reliable sources that the bombardment of three of the Paris forts will begin on the first day of January. These forts are situated on the south side of the city. Everything is ready and all the details arranged.

The attack and bombardment would have commenced sooner but for the considerations of the festival of Christmas entertained by the German soldiers. On the night of the New Year shells will be thrown into different parts of Paris for the purpose of establishing the range of the German guns, after which the bombardment will continue incessantly until the capitulation.

General Siege Items.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—The range of the shells from Mont Valerien is found to be nine kilometres.

The weather throughout both France and England has become intensely cold.

AFFAIRS AT ORLEANS.

Archbishop Dupanloup and the Germans—The Reported Excesses of the Latter.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 21.—(Special to the N. Y. *Herald*.)—The newspapers here state that the condition of the armies in the field is daily improving. Great excitement exists in Bordeaux in consequence of the conduct of the Germans at Orleans. Bishop Dupanloup has been subjected to the greatest indignities. It is reported that he has addressed a pastoral to the French clergy invoking the vengeance of Heaven on the "barbarians."

It is stated that the Cathedral of Orleans was filled with thousands of French prisoners, who were left without bread or fuel, while the Germans played the organ in derision of their sufferings.

A priest dressed in his clerical robes, and wearing the badge of the International Aid Society for the Wounded, while attending a dying soldier had his head laid open by a sabre cut. Another clergyman was shot for refusing to give information relative to the French army camped between St. Nandre and St. Regatien and Dampierre.

No News To-day.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—There is no news from the Army of the Loire.

The Prussian Force at Orleans.

There are 20,000 Prussians at Orleans, which city was also pillaged. The Prussian officers and men all engaged in the work of plunder.

The Army of the Loire.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 23.—General Bourbaki sends the Government a favorable account of the army under his command.

No Recent Fighting.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—(Special to the New York *World*.)—The whole army of General de Chanzy has been near Le Mans since the 20th.

There has been no battle since the 16th on the Loire. Telegrams from Bordeaux of fighting there refer to the battle of the 16th. An official despaich from Le Mans, of December 24, announces that the Prussians have withdrawn from Nogent-le-Rotron. Seventy-five thousand men passed through the town, going in the direction of Paris.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Telegraphic Connections.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 25.—Telegraphic communication between this city and the north of France has been restored.

A Force from Brest.

A fleet of transports is preparing to leave Brest, with a considerable force, for an unknown destination.

The New Levies.

The French Government is hastening the organization of district camps for new levies. A camp has been formed between Saint Audrie, Saint Rigatien, and Dupierre, and there is great activity in the instruction of the troops. The best spirit prevails, and men of all grades of society are ready to assist in the national defense.

Strength of the Germans.

The people of Lyons are confident that the invaders will be expelled from France. The total effective force of the German armies now in France is set down in round numbers at 600,000, half of which is now before Paris. In addition to this number, 100,900 men are reported on the sick list. It is estimated that 300,000 Germans have been killed or disabled since the beginning of the war.

The Halt and the Lame.

Garrison duty in Prussia is to be intrusted to volunteers who, by reason of being under or over age or of having served their terms, are not liable to military service.

Mezieres Surrounded.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Mezieres is surrounded by 15,000 Prussians, and a siege is imminent.

Alleged Pillaging at Blois.

BORDEAUX, Dec. 27.—A despatch from Poitiers, dated the 25th inst., says 10,000 Prussians, with artillery, occupy Blois, and have indiscriminately pillaged both public and private houses.

A Camp Abandoned.

A despatch from Alencon, dated the 25th inst., says the enemy evacuated Elbeuf and Bourgtheronde, at which latter place they had an entrenched camp.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The King-Elect of Spain.

LONDON, Dec. 25.—Prince Amadeus, of Italy, King-elect of Spain, was to leave Florence for Madrid at 11 o'clock this morning, but despatches sent thence as late as half-past four this afternoon make no mention of his departure.

Amadeus on the Way to Madrid.

FLORENCE, Dec. 26.—Prince Amadeus, accompanied by the Minister of Marine, has started for Madrid. General Cialdini follows, and is to receive in the Spanish capital the title of Duke of Gaeta.

Resignation of Rivero.

MADRID, Dec. 26.—Rivero, President of the Council, has resigned, and is succeeded temporarily by Senor Sagasta.

The Belgian Army.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—It is stated that the Belgian civic guard will be reorganized as mobile gardes.

A Disabled Steamer Signalled.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—The steamship City of Baltimore, at Queenstown from New York, reports having passed, 800 miles from Fastnet, a steamer painted black, with white ports, with loss of screw, and bound east under sail. Wanted no assistance. She is thought to be the steamer Virginia, which left New York December 3 for Queenstown and Liverpool.

Another Railway Accident in England.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—Eight persons were killed by a railway ecident near Hatfield this morning.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* is anxious that "Americans should know that England is heartily tired of the Alabama controversy, and is ready to pay any impartial money award if an adjustment can be confined thereto."

General English Items.

The Fenian convicts were discharged from Portland Prison on Friday last.

John Walter, Jr., son of the chief editor of the London *Times*, broke through the ice while skating and was drowned.

The colonists of New Zealand are dissatisfied at the delay of the mails sent via California.

French Officers Charged with Breaking their Paroles.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—Count Bismarck, in a circular despatch to the representatives of the North German Confederation serving at foreign Courts, charges that many French officers, among others Generals Ducrot, Barral, and Cambriels, have, "in violation of the word of honor" given on parole, rejoined the French army, and that "the word of honor of French officers does not in all instances constitute the guarantee for which it was accepted." The Prussian Premier further mentions that "the French officers who are still held in Germany as prisoners of war have had to suffer nothing additional in the way of a captive inconvenience or rigor from the bad faith of their comrades." Having premised so far, Count Bismarck continues:—

"But the matter assumes a different aspect, from the fact that the Government of National Defense of France officially approves of this breach of faith on the part of officers who have escaped from their parole, by giving them commisions in the armies which are fighting against us, while from the commands of the French army actively engaged in the field no protest has yet come against the entrance of these faithless officers into their lines, although it has been made evident to the members of the Paris Government that all officers holding commissions under them become participators in the responsibility which attaches to the breach of faith which has been committed by these individuals against the usages of war. Under these circumstances, the Government of the North German Confederation is placed in the necessity of taking into consideration the question whether it is compatible with the military interests of the country to further grant those favors to French officers which they have hitherto enjoyed. The Government of His Majesty the King (William) has also placed before it the still graver question of what amount of confidence it can place in the fulfilment of any conventions which may be concluded with French commanders or the French Government, without having had previously material guarantees for their due observance, and a reservation to the German Governments of their own decisions and the rights thereof in this respect."

Count Bismarck concludes as follows:—

"I feel under the necessity of directing your attention, and that of the Government to which you are accredited, to our experiences of the great importance which these matters and facts have with regard to the international relations of the countries with France, in order that any protests which the French rulers may raise against such prudential measures on our part may meet their proper appreciation."

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 27—11·30 A. M.—Consols, 91¾ for money and account. U. S. Bonds quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 85¾; of 1865, old, 88½; of 1867, 87¾; 10-40s, 87⅝. Stocks quiet; Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 112; Great Western, 28¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—11·30 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 8¼d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Wheat—All qualities firmer, but quotations unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 27—1·30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27—1·30 P. M.—Cotton steady. Wheat, 8s. 10d.@10s. 6d., extreme range for No. 2 to No. 1 red Western spring. Bacon, 54s. for short-ribbed middles. Beef, 120s. Lard, 61s.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Destructive Fire at Harrisonburg, Va.

HARRISONBURG, Va., Dec. 25.—A very destructive fire occurred here this morning between 4 and 5 o'clock, which consumed a large number of the principal business houses in the town.

The fire originated in Wall's or Long's store, and consumed a whole square before the flames were subdued. The following establishments were totally destroyed, with nearly all their contents:—First National Bank, semi-weekly *Enterprise* office, Wall's liquor store, Kelly's workshop, Kelly's store, Messrs Smith's store and dwelling, Mrs. S. J. Coffman's dwelling; M. & A. Heller's dry goods store; Tupton's clothing store, Sibert & Long's clothing store Wellman's barber shop, Switzer's clothing store, Andrew's livery stable, and Hartman's book store.

The American Hotel, on the opposite side of Main street, was considerably damaged. All the glass in the widdows were broken by the intense heat. Mr. Switzer and son were badly hurt, but not seriously. The destruction of property will amount to one hundred thousand dollars, half of which is not insured.

FROM THE STATE.

The Gettysburg Battle Field.

GETTYSBURG, Dec. 27.—The lines of earthwork on the battle field have now been fully identified and Government engineers have left. Positions of a large portion of them, however, would have been entirely lost but for Colonel Bachelder's notes taken immediately after the battle, by which he was able to point out their exact position.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Children Bitten by a Mad Dog.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—At Spring Valley, near Morristown, N. J., yesterday, two little children of Mr. Benjamin Maines were torn fearfully by a mad dog. A horse and some sheep and cattle were also bitten.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Tuesday, Dec. 27, 1870.

There is a brisk demand for money to-day from business men preparatory to the usual annual settlements, the period for which is near at hand. Rates, however, are unchanged, so far as strictly first-class paper is concerned, but inferior acceptances are difficult of sale at any figure. The general tone is firm, and the impression is that the market will be close for the next ten days at least. We quote call loans at 5½@7 per cent. on good collaterals, but there is only a limited demand.

Gold continues quiet and very steady, with price ranging from 110⅝@110½, with few variations.

Government bonds are dull and firm, but a few issues are somewhat unsettled.

At the Stock Board prices were firm, but the business transacted was limited. In State and city securities no sales. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 85⅝.

Reading Railroad sold on a limited scale at 49½@49¾. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62@62¼; Minehill at 50; Little Schuylkill at 44; and Camden and Amboy at 118½.

In Bank shares Mechanics' sold at 31½. In Passenger Railway shares no sales. 68 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 16 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 W Jer 7s	..is. 97	54 sh Penna R	..is. 63
$1000 Leh Gold L	... 86¼	700	do.	..is. 62
$4000 do. s5wn&in	85½	100	do.	..is. 62
11 sh Mech Bk	..is. 31½	100	do.	..b30. 62¼
100 sh Read R	..s10. 49½	100	do.	..c. 62
100 do.	..... 49½	25 sh Lit Sch RR	.. 44
20 sh Leh Nav St	.. 33½				

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa & N Y C 7s	90¾	300 sh Penna	....2d. 62½
$1000 do.	....b5. 90⅞	6	do.	..... 62¼
$5000 do.	..b5wn. 91	27	do.	..is. 62¼
$2000 City 6s, New	..	400	do.	..is. 62⅜
c&p	100	2	do.	..is. 62½
$4000 do c&p, s5wn	100	100 sh O C & A R	..c.
$3000 Pa 6s 1 se	....104½	c&p	 45
$1000 N Penna 6s	..101	22 sh Cata Prf	..is. 38
$500 do.	.....101¼				

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113½; do. 1862, 107½@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅞@107¼; do. 1865, 107@107¼; do. 1865, new, 109⅜@109¾; do. 1867, do, 109⅜@110¼; do. 1868, do, 110¼@110¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109¼@109¾; Gold, 110¼@110¾; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 740@760; Central Pacific Railroad, 920@930; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 545@565.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.—The Flour market is quiet, with no demand except from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 750 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $4·87½@5·25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $5·75@6·25; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5·75@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7·25, and St. Louis do. do. at $7. Rye Flour sells at $5@5·12½. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, but prices are unchanged; sales of Indiana red at $1·43@1·45; Pennsylvania do. do. at $1·25@1·30, and white at $1·50@1·55. Rye may be quoted at 88@90c. for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is in little demand, and 3c. higher. Sales of 400 bushels yellow at 77c., and 5000 bushels Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are fair, but there is not much activity. Sales of Pennsylvania at 54@55c., and Western white at 56@56c. 7000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal.

Cloverseed is quiet, but commands fair prices; small sales at 11@11¼c. A small lot of inferior Timothy sold at $5 ⅜ bushel. Flaxseed is scarce, and commands $2@2·10.

Whisky is dull; sale of 100 barrels Western iron-bound at 93c.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MUESDAY, Dec. 27.—The attendance at the different drove yards to-day was quite small, and there was not much demand for any description of live stock, the abundance of poultry interfering materially with its consumption. Prices favored buyers. A small lot of extra quality brought 10½c. We quote choice at 9@9½c., fair to good at 7@8c., and common at 5@6½c. per lb. gross. Receipts, 2262 head.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
100 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7½@9.
75 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 7@8½.
50 D. Smyth, Western Pennsylvania, 6@7¾.
53 A. Christy, Virginia, 7@8¼.
57 J. Christy, Virginia, 7@8¼.
40 Dengler & McCleese, Western, 6@7.
126 P. McFillen, do., 7@9.
65 Ph. Hathaway, do., 7@8¼.
40 James Shill, do., 7@8.
110 James McFillen, do. 7½@8¼.
90 E. S. McFillen, do., 7½@9.
107 Ullman & Bachman, do., 7@8¼.
250 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 6@10¾.
120 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@9¼.
48 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6¼@8¼.
40 H. Chain, do., 6@7¼.
60 J. Chain, do., 6@6¾.
61 J. & L. Frank, do., 6¼@7¾.
40 Gus. Schamberg & Co., do., 6¼@7¼.
75 Hope & Co., W. Va., 7¼@8¼.
17 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 5@7.
78 John McArdle, Western, 7¼@10¼.
80 R. Maynes, do., 6¼@7¾.
40 J. Aull, do., 6¼@8¼.
45 Blum & Co., do., 7@8.
66 Elcorn, do., 6@7.
32 H. Frank, do., 6@7.

Cows and Calves met a good demand, and 150 head were taken at $45@60, as in quality.

Sheep were not much inquired after, and prices declined. Sales of 6100 head at the Park Drove Yard at 4½@5½c. ℔ pound for good. A lot of extra brought 10¾c. ℔ pound. 3500 head sold at the Avenue Yard at the same prices.

Hogs moved slowly at $9@9·50 per 100 pounds net. Receipts 5000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow.

Arrived to-day, steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 27

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....25 | 11 A. M.....31 | 2 P. M.....35

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Passed a bark and a brig at anchor off the Brown. Off Fourteen-feet Bank, two barks at anchor. Below Reedy Island, a lumber-laden brig coming up. Off Wilmington Creek, bark John E. Chase, for Antwerp, in tow of City Ice-boat No. 2.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, from Boston via Hereford Bar, N. J., where she was ashore, as before reported. Was got off on Sunday morning, at 9½ o'clock, without damage, by the steamtug America and the coast wrecking steamer Relief. She did not discharge any cargo. The parties lost by the capsizing of the boat were:—Jeptha Sears, first mate, and four colored seamen, named Chas. Hall, Enoch Jones, Robert Curry, and William Carty.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Schr D. R. Burton, Moore, 3 days fm Milton, Del., with lumber to John L. Redner.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Achilles, Colburn, from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

Nor. bark Silvia, Olsen, 12 days from Havana, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Ruth H. Baker, Levering, from Pensacola, with lumber to Malone & Sons.

Schr West Wind, Townsend, from Bristol, R. I., with mdse. to master.

Schr Ocean Wave, Nore, from Boston.

RETURNED.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, hence for Providence, while going down the Bay on Sunday afternoon last, broke her machinery and was compelled to return to port for repairs. Her cargo will be reshipped on the steamer Hunter, of the same line.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

GRANT AND SUMNER.

From the N. Y. World.

Lord Palmerston is reported as saying something to the effect that it was a good fortune or bad fortune of free legislative governments that public business was transacted with nothing but a shield of the most transparent glass between it and all the world beside. That is in great part true, and as to internal administration of a country it is certainly well enough, but as to external affairs one sometimes thinks it would be better if everything were done by responsible officers in a session profoundly secret as to the machinery of doing, only revealing the result of what is done—in the San Domingo business, for example, only announcing the resolution finally adopted.

We have entertained and frequently expressed the opinion that in all foreign affairs partisan politics should stop with the boundary of our marine jurisdiction; and in that sense our Secretary of State should by abstinence from home partisanship so conduct himself as to be able, in the administration of his office, to command popular support from every one who agreed in the wisdom of his measures, apart from local prepossessions on internal affairs.

Mr. Sumner, by his long public service in the Senate, his early dedication to the extirpation of slave labor, his pursuit of that object undeterred by popular or social obloquy, and his conspicuous association with the triumph of the great cause, has achieved for himself an enviable European reputation, apart from what would naturally flow from his Senatorial relation for so many years to the foreign affairs of the United States. He speaks, therefore, from the throne of extensive general reputation not less than the seat of power. Probably no man in the country, in office or out, has to-day, or had yesterday, a more potential voice in Europe than Mr. Sumner. His education, training, habits of thought, and expression are essentially European, while his patriotism is at the same time unchallenged, however much we may distrust his judgment and temper.

He has, too, a bulwark of strength in his good name for pecuniary integrity. He is not rich, has been the recipient of no large fees as a lawyer while Senator, and the invidious public can point to no unexplained accretion of property, as it can in too many cases in the Senate. For all these, and a hundred other like reasons, the public everywhere, on either continent, official and unofficial, who take interest in our affairs, will read what Mr. Sumner says of the conduct of the Executive, and a vast majority will believe it to be literally and strictly true. No man can estimate what moral effect the debate in the Senate will produce in Europe as to the justice of the propositions of President Grant in respect, for example, to our British differences. Senators Conkling, Carpenter, Nye, and so on, are unknown persons there. Mr. Morton has recently been before Europe as nominee to London, but as declining the office only to keep a Democrat from occupying his Senatorial chair—a repute not conducive to eminent consideration abroad. The sting in foreign lands of Sumner's speech for all of us is the *animus* which he attributes to Grant and makes him capable of in all foreign transactions. If this affected only Grant personally it would be of little consequence; but unfortunately, by a sort of reflex action, it taints the nation and its whole government. To say that Sumner is self-asserting, arrogant, and insolent of speech does not mend matters, because ever since the caning by Brooks for a violent assault in words on Senator Butler the whole Republican party has vindicated the purity of his motives and guileless conduct. It will excite suspicion abroad to say now that his life-long nature has so suddenly changed, and that while honest in denunciation of Butler he is dishonest in dealing with Grant; that the desire of Brooks to vindicate his insulted relative was wrong, and that of Babcock to avenge Grant in the same manner is right.

But has not Grant charged Sumner with infidelity, possibly falsity, in respect to the Babcock treaty? Has he not asserted that Sumner promised to sustain it, and knowingly misled him? Grant is a little given to charging falsehood on others, if we mistake not. He said as much of President Johnson, it will be remembered, in connection with the Stanton War-office affair.

The fact is that Grant has utterly broken down in that important part of the duties of President which is to secure co-operation and good understanding, first between himself and his Cabinet, and next between the Executive and Congress, by informal consultation and personal intercourse. He has failed where Lincoln succeeded, for the latter worked in harmony with Sumner. In respect to his Cabinet, nothing has been or seems likely to be *permanent*. Everything shifts as in a kaleidoscope. Few members remain long enough even to get familiar with the habits of mind of their subordinates, to say nothing of their colleagues. All is *ad interim*. Reflect on the Cabinet changes since his inauguration! Each, except Mr. Fish, seems to make it but a stepping-stone to something else. The last appointed member—Akerman—only accepts to talk of leaving, and even spends his little time in office in engineering an election. Clearly something is wrong in such a condition of things. Why is every one so eager to dissolve the association?

If a President cannot in a quiet and dignified way commend his measures to the support of his own party in Congress, the presumption must be that either the measures are bad or he is unfit to be chief. Tried by this just test, Grant's career is a lamentable and unique failure. He has prevailed in nothing, except in the Cuba discussion in the House last summer, when Butler came to the rescue of the administration from the pitiless pounding of Banks. Here is a standard and measure of Grant's fitness which the public would do well to reflect upon. The duty of the President to prevent the recent Senate outbreak, so humiliating to the country, was and is so clear that he will and ought to be held responsible for the injury. If Sumner was perverse respecting San Domingo, he should have been conciliated instead of challenged to a public fracas in an annual message, or by uplifting a red flag of conflict in the shape of Morton's resolutions. What is a part of an island in the West Indies to this country, that dignity and official decency should be endangered by precipitating a row on the subject in the high places of the nation? Can it not wait? We have no manner of doubt that the present Secretary of State or any of his predecessors in office, if left to himself, could have taken up Grant's blunders, even at the point of the Aide-de-camp Babcock treaty, and substantially carried the measure safely through the Senate. That, to be sure, would have required integrity of dealing, wisdom in concession, true appreciation of the weight to be given to the views of Senators like Sumner, Schurz, and Patterson, and a conviction on the part of every member of the body that nothing was sought but the public good. But in this business of graceful, potential, and successful cooperation, either with his Cabinet or Congress, President Grant utterly fails. He seems to have no faculty of appealing to one's reason; and so when patronage and plunder are powerless, as in Sumner's case, he is powerless.

THE PURITAN JUBILEE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The accomplishment of the first quarter of the American millennium has been most fittingly celebrated. There have been no shows or pageants—no building of sheds with classic names—no marching with banners and music. As was proper in the observance of an event whose highest significance was moral and intellectual, the chief incidents of this anniversary were Mr. Winthrop's speech at Plymouth, the gathering of notable people at the dinner in New York, and the discourse of Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson in Steinway Hall. Our readers have already been able to appreciate the chaste and cultured eloquence of the orator of Plymouth, and the brilliant and incessant flashes of wit that played over the board at Delmonico's. But Mr. Emerson's speech will be remembered after many anniversaries. It is a masterly presentation of the New England thought and claim. It is not pure eulogy; the habit of mind of the accomplished scholar and poet is rather judicial than partisan. But of all communities that ever existed, the Pilgrim Fathers have least to fear from candid research, and, therefore, in hands so just as Mr. Emerson's they have met with a treatment that cannot but enhance the love and reverence they have always received from their descendants.

Some undiscriminating wit has called Plymouth Rock the Blarney Stone of America. It was a talent of meanly flattering others for your own purposes that was fabled to be conveyed by contact with the famous stone of Blarney Castle. It is an honest and outspoken admiration of ourselves and our history that is excited by the mention of the iron coast of Plymouth. And this is a much manlier and more hopeful quality. The people that does not in some form adopt the Chinese religion of the worship of ancestors is most deject and wretched, and the one that does not thoroughly believe in itself is already struck with death.

There is a dangerous tendency in a highly cultivated civilization to avoid these natural expressions of national pride and gratitude, as if there were something of personal vanity mingled with them. Even such genuine Americans as those who form the New England Society of this city think proper to adopt a tone of witty badinage in singing the glories of the early historic days of the Commonwealth. The general tone at these recent festive meetings of New Englanders has been to avoid any serious assertion of the faith that is in us all; and, therefore, there is something a little incongruous in the grave and earnest words with which Dr. Bellows and General Sherman answered to their respective toasts. But on the platform, before some thousands of people who had come to listen to him, one of the clearest and profoundest thinkers who writes English, a man of great learning and wide experience, who has surveyed more generally than most men the vast field of literature, and has studied men in many lands, had no hesitation or false modesty in giving, as the result of his laborious life's reflection, his conviction that the work of the founders of New England was the greatest yet performed by men; that this country leads to-day the vanguard of the world: that the town of Boston is the true starting point of the highest civilization of the planet. Of course, he does not claim the first place as to achievement in the world of original thought. We have produced no Shakespeare nor Milton—no *Novum Organum* nor *Mechanique Celeste*. Yet more Americans than Englishmen read Shakespeare, and some forty millions of us have a more definite idea of law and government than the educated classes of Europe.

This is our heritage—the highest average of intelligent aspiration known to history. The one quality that distinguishes the American from all other men in his disinclination to rest forever satisfied is the condition in which he was born. This is the direct result of the Puritan life. The spirit of protest against political or ecclesiastical thraldom, the imperious need of knowledge, and the organization of its supply; the sense of individual responsibility to God that led to a corresponding sense of independence before men, were the influences that shaped the character of that mighty society that has proceeded westward and southward from Massachusetts Bay. In all that is best of us we can recognize the trace of the Puritan character. In most that is evil we can see the result of some departure from their precept and example. We need not copy the exaggerations of their gloomy and ascetic orthodoxy, but the spirit of their religion was altogether admirable. We profess and practise a more Christian and catholic tolerance than they, acquired by the light which they transmitted to us. But this should not prevent us from believing with all the energy of our natures the things our hearts and reasons recommend to us. True science leads to no languid skepticism. Those who know most believe most energetically. We cannot afford to forget or neglect the lessons of our origin. There is no knowledge more wholesome or more invigorating than the history of our forefathers. We cannot study them too much or imitate them too closely. Their faults have passed out of our reach in the change from mediæval twilight to our brighter day. The nearer we can follow them the closer we will come to their perfect ideal, never yet reached.

CHANCES AND CHANGES.

From the N. Y. Times.

The city of Philadelphia, in its aspiration after greatness, desires, above all things, a line of steamships to Liverpool. Its efforts in that direction have hitherto been failures. This time it proposes to make things sure, and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad has been appealed to for succor in the form of a guarantee of bonds to be issued for the construction of the vessels. But now comes an announcement from Montreal, that the Messrs. Allan, the owners of a steam fleet which starts from Quebec during the summer months, and from Portland during the remainder of the year, contemplates establishing a line from the Quaker port. The project is hardly likely to have been started without the concurrence of the Philadelphians, whose devotion to the principle of protection led them to stipulate that the steamships to be assisted by the Pennsylvania Central should be products of native industry. Messrs. Allan, being shrewd business men, would certainly not acquiesce in that condition. All their present vessels are Clyde-built, and as an economy verging upon stinginess is one of the secrets of their success, we presume that they will continue to act upon the principle of buying steamships where they can get them cheapest.

Assuming that the Montreal report referred to has some truth in it, we think it quite possible that Philadelphia may gain at the expense of Portland. President Grant's foreshadowing of the retributive policy which is in reserve for Canada, as a consequence of her present policy, has evidently set many of her people thinking as to the possibilities of the future, and Messrs. Allan are not improbably among them. If the privilege of transporting goods in bond through this country be denied the Canadians, the Allan steamships, coming to Portland, will at once feel the blow. It may be that in anticipation of this check to their prosperity the firm have taken up the Philadelphia scheme, the success of which will be largely contingent upon the ability of the Pennsylvania Central managers to control permanently a paying share of the Western trade. Their plans in this respect are not destitute of courage or comprehensiveness, and we cannot close our eyes to their prospective influence upon the commerce of this city and State.

The St. Lawrence route is, however, a more formidable competitor than any that can be established by way of Philadelphia. It would be the grandest water-route on the continent, if the spirit and strength of the Canadians equalled their opportunities. The development of the Lake Superior trade will enhance its importance. The rise of Duluth marks the advent of a new era in the commerce of the upper lakes, and though we have no idea that Chicago will disappear off the map, no great stretch of the imagination is required to understand possible changes in trade-currents consequent upon the extension of the railroad system to Superior. Philadelphia aims at the lion's share of the traffic to be thence derived, but the advantages of an all-water route are too obvious and substantial to be easily overcome. The Pennsylvania Central, it is understood, will establish a line of steamers from Erie to the head of the uppermost of the lakes. The firm that is credited with the organization of a Philadelphia line of steamships is also alleged to be negotiating for the purchase of the Northern Transportation Company's propellers, to be run from Chicago or Duluth direct to Montreal. The exclusion of Canadian vessels from our lake ports would render the latter enterprise nugatory. For though matters might be so managed as to retain in the United States the ownership of the vessels now belonging to the Transportation Company, we cannot forget that a war of reprisals, once begun, would lead to the exclusion of American vessels from the Canadian canals. These contingencies have a direct bearing upon any attempt to speculate on the availability of the St. Lawrence route as an outlet for the rapidly-increasing trade, whose wants and value are more correctly appreciated by the capitalists of Philadelphia than by those of New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

12 1 6w

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on or after November 30, 1870.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M., from November 30 to December 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

11 1 2m

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share from the earnings of the road for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 27th day of December, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 1011 South BROAD Street.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th instant, and be opened on the 28th.

D. BOYER BROWN, Treasurer.

12 17 stuth6t

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

12 10 smwtf

AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, southeast corner of Fourth.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Thirteen Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, between 10 A. M. and 12 o'clock noon.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.

12 21 10t

OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

12 17 J9

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

FLOYD H. WHITE, Assistant Secretary.

12 19 tJ9

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

12 8 tJ11

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

12 9 ftu tJ10

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

12 9 ftu tJ10

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.

12 23 fmw7t

OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STRETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented.

P. BOYER BROWN, Secretary.

12 23 fmw6t

OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

12 24 tJ9

OFFICE OF THE WEST PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, N. W. corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

on the capital stock, clear of all taxes, payable on the 31st inst.

The Books for the Transfer of Stock will be closed until January 20, 1871.

SAMUEL P. HUHN, Treasurer.

12 24stuth8t

INCOME TAX ON BOND INTEREST.—Protests from bondholders, from whose interest the income tax is deducted, for sale as below. Price 5 cent.

Parties collecting interest on January 1 will find it worth their while to serve these protests on corporations which deduct the income tax from the interest of coupons due. For sale at

F. L. MOORE'S, No. 613 WALNUT Street, and *Legal Gazette Office*, No. 607 SANSOM.

11 23 6t

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 1m*

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M.

WM. H. WEBB, Secretary.

12 15 tjan 9

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 265½ WALNUT Street.

The Board of Directors of the St. Nicholas Coal Company have this day declared a dividend of THIRTY CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable on January 3, 1871. The transfer books will be closed from December 24 to January 3, 1871.

R. JOHNSTON, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, December 21, 1870. 12 21 9t

OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT., clear of State tax, payable on the 27th inst.

Transfer Books will close on the 20th inst. and reopen on the 28th.

F. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

12 14 wfm6t

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 109 S. THIRD Street.

On and after January 1, 1871, the Office of THE NATIONAL RAILWAY COMPANY will be in the Cambria Iron Company's building, No. 218 S. FOURTH Street.

ROBERT R. CORSON, Secretary.

12stuth8t

SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

P. LAMB, Cashier.

12 12 mwf t j 10

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf3

THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors, 10 6 thstu4 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE GERMANIA BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor, 3 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BULL'S HEAD BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors, 9 29 mwf1j No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SOUTHWARK BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to one million dollars.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. (4 27 mwf)

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE BRIDESBURG BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE, 5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths1

STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER, Second Story No. 728 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 912 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17 6

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESNUT STREET BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one million dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of

Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Belledeur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. (11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

FRESH IMPORTED DUNDEE MARMALADE,

SPANISH OLIVES,

FRENCH MUSTARD,

FOR SALE BY

JAMES R. WEBB,

Agent for the Urbana Wine Company,

S. E. Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH,

12 3 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE ALMERIA GRAPES

IN LARGE CLUSTERS.

NEW LAYER RAISINS, in boxes, half boxes, and quarters.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
NEW SULTANA RAISINS.
NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS AND CURRANTS,
CITRON, AND LEMON-PEEL.
NEW YORK STATE CLARIFIED SWEET CIDER, Very Superior, for Mince Meat.
CHOICE BRANDS OF CHAMPAGNE.
FINE OLD BRANDIES.
FINE OLD SHERRY AND MADEIRA WINES.
Superior Sherry Wine for Cooking Purposes.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu6 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES. Full assortment of every variety of RAISINS, CITRON, CURRANTS, ORANGES, GRAPES, NUTS, PRESERVES, CANNED GOODS, WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ONE DOLLAR GOODS FOR 95 CENTS 12 15 fm3 DIXON'S No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

INSURANCE BY THIS LINE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than fifty cents to all points.

Goods forwarded to all points free of commissions.

Through bills of lading given to Wilmington, N. C., by the steamers of this line leaving New York tri-weekly. For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL, 2 8 PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER, Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Tuesday, January 3, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, December ——.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without change of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.

The PIONEER will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The RATTLESNAKE will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, December 28, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 4.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when required by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 6 15 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Brooklyn, Saturday, Dec. 31, at 1 P. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 7 A. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 24, at 12 noon, and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold. Payable in currency.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax	20	To Halifax	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the company's office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

State Room accommodations for passengers.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES, Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents, 4 2 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.

Freights received at low rates

OBITUARY.

REV. ALBERT BARNES.

On Saturday afternoon the long, eventful, industrious, and singularly useful career of the Rev. Albert Barnes was brought to a sudden but serenely peaceful close. In company with his daughter, he had left his residence, at No. 4209 Walnut street, West Philadelphia, to pay a visit of condolence to an afflicted family residing about a mile distant. He walked the entire distance, but soon after entering the house he fell back in his chair and expired without a struggle or a word.

Albert Barnes was born in the town of Rome, New York, on the 1st of December, 1798. His father pursued the calling of a tanner, and in this laborious occupation he was himself engaged until he had attained the age of seventeen. A year later he entered Hamilton College, New York, and graduated from that institution with the class of 1820, at the age of twenty-two. Concerning his inner life at this period he has said:—

"I began life a skeptic in religion, and I early *fortified* and *poisoned* my mind by reading all the books to which I could find access, that were adapted to foster and sustain my native skepticism. Up to the age of nineteen, though outwardly moral, and though, in the main, respectful in my treatment of religion, I had no belief in the Bible as a revelation from God, nor was I willing to be convinced that it is such a revelation. Circumstances which related rather to the choice of a profession than to any question about the truth of religion, led me to some reflection on the general subject of the future and to the course which I should pursue in the world. I should have shrunk at that time from its being understood that I read the Bible, and I should equally have avoided any book that would be understood by my associates to suggest the thought that I was a serious inquirer in regard to my salvation. Among them, however, I was not ashamed to be seen reading a book which was in all our hands, the 'Edinburgh Encyclopedia,' then in the course of publication. One of the numbers of that work had an article by Dr. Chalmers, entitled 'Christianity.' I read it. The argument to me was new. It fixed my attention. It commanded my assent. It convinced me, intellectually, of the Divine origin of the Christian religion."

"But," he continues, "with this intellectual conviction I paused. I formed a purpose on the subject of religion which I then intended should regulate my future course in this world. It was to lead henceforth a strictly moral life; to say nothing against religion; not to be found on any occasion among its opposers; but to yield to its claims no farther. I resolved to frame my life, in this respect, on what I understand to be the character and views of Dr. Franklin."

A year later a religious revival commenced in the college, and Mr. Barnes was firmly resolved upon maintaining the resolution expressed above. But in this endeavor he was providentially frustrated, in the following manner:—

"A classmate, recently converted, stated to me in simple words, and with no appeal to me personally, his own feelings on the subject of religion, described the change which had occurred in his mind, and left me. His words went to my heart; led me to reflection my condition, and were the means, under God, of that great change which has so materially affected all my plans in this life, and which I anticipate and hope will affect my condition forever."

This changed the whole current of his life, and in November, 1820, he commenced the study of theology at Princeton; was licensed to preach in April, 1824; and was ordained and installed as pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N. J., in February, 1825. Referring to the early portion of his career, he has said:—

"I began life with no wealth and with no patronage from powerful friends. I was blessed with virtuous and industrious parents, and entered on my course with the advantage which was to be derived from their counsels and example. I was dependent on my own efforts. I claim no special credit for this, or sympathy on account of it, for this is the way in which most men begin the world."

He remained at Morristown for five years, signalizing the close of his pastorate, in the spring of 1830, by the delivery and publication of a sermon on "The Way of Salvation," which at once drew to him the attention of the whole Presbyterian denomination. The Church was just entering upon that memorable struggle which ultimately rent it asunder, and this sermon on "The Way of Salvation" was made the basis for an ecclesiastical persecution of its author, which was conducted with great earnestness for six years, until its object obtained a complete triumph over all his adversaries.

He was called to the First Church of this city in 1830, as the colleague of the Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, with the hearty concurrence of the latter, there being but one vote adverse to his settlement in fifty-four which were cast upon the question. Having signified his acceptance, the congregation, according to the custom of the Church, asked leave of the Presbytery of Philadelphia to prosecute the call. The motion to grant leave raised a stormy discussion, which was prolonged through four days, several prominent members of the presbytery declaring that Mr. Barnes' sermon on "The Way of Salvation" contained fundamental errors in doctrine, and asserting their unwillingness to countenance any innovation by his reception. Leave to prosecute his call was finally granted, by a vote of 21 to 12, it being understood that as soon as Mr. Barnes was received into the Presbytery he should be placed upon trial for heresy; and on the 18th of June, 1830, he presented his certificate of dismissal and recommendation from the Presbytery of Elizabethtown. A fierce opposition was again arrayed against his reception; but it finally prevailed by a vote of thirty to sixteen. An attempt was then made to arrest him his formal installation, by the presentation against him of charges of unsoundness in doctrine; and in November, 1830, by express command of the Synod, these charges were heard by the Presbytery, but in a manner which, according to the claim of Mr. Barnes and his friends, was entirely unconstitutional. The matter was finally taken before the General Assembly of 1831, which decided that there was "a number of unguarded and objectionable passages" in Mr. Barnes' sermon; but ordered the presbytery to suspend further proceedings in the case, and recommended such a division of that body as would promote peace and harmony in the Church. This compromise was stoutly opposed by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes, and the recommendation of the Assembly was not fully and satisfactorily carried out until the year 1836.

Mr. Barnes meanwhile entered upon the discharge of his new pastoral duties with many misgivings, by reason of his youth and inexperience. In a sermon on "Life at Three-score," preached on the 28th of November, 1858, he says:—

"I came here a young man, with but little experience, with no personal acquaintance with the manners and habits of a great city, and with no such reputation as to make success certain. I had never preached before the congregation when I was called to be its pastor. I came at that early period of life, and with that want of experience, to succeed the most learned, able, and eloquent preacher in the Presbyterian Church; a man occupying a position in this community which no other man occupied; a man who had ministered here more than twenty years; a man whose opinions secured a degree of respect which few men have ever been able to secure; a man beloved and venerated by the congregation to which he had so long ministered. I came to take charge of one of the largest and most influential congregations in the land. I came when I was fully apprised that I must encounter from without a most decided and formidable opposition to the views which I had cherished and to the doctrines which I had expressed. I found my venerable predecessor already, by anticipation, my friend. He defended my views. He indorsed my opinions. He exerted his great influence in the congregation in my favor, commending me, in every way, by his pen and his counsel, to the confidence and affection of the people to whom he had so long ministered. For six months, the time during which he lived after I became the pastor of the church, he was my friend, my counsellor, my adviser, my example; he did all that could be done by man to make my ministry here useful and happy."

But Mr. Barnes' difficulties with those who were opposed to his peculiar doctrinal views did not end with his successful installation. While he has been widely and favorably known as an earnest and efficient pastor, and as a clear and impressive pulpit orator, his fame throughout this and other lands has been chiefly owing to his able commentaries on different portions of the Scriptures. In his sermon on "Life at Three-score," he thus refers to the origin and composition of these remarkably successful works:—

"My attention was first directed to the subject by what seemed to me to be a want in Sabbath-schools, the want of a plain and simple commentary on the Gospels, which could be put into the hands of teachers, and which would furnish an easy explanation of the meaning of the sacred writers. I began the work, and prepared brief notes on a portion of the Gospel of Matthew, when I incidentally learned that the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., was engaged in preparing a similar work. Not deeming it desirable that two books of the same kind should be prepared, I wrote to him on the subject. He replied that he had been employed by the American Sunday-school Union to prepare such a work; that he had made about the same amount of manuscript preparation which I had done; that he regarded it as undesirable that two works of the same character should be issued; that his health was delicate, and that he would gladly relinquish the undertaking. He abandoned it, as I have always felt, with a generous spirit. I have prosecuted the work until a result has been reached which I by no means contemplated at the outset. All my commentaries on the Scriptures have been written before 9 o'clock in the morning. At the very beginning, now more than thirty years ago, I adopted a resolution to stop writing on these notes when the clock struck nine. This resolution I have invariably adhered to, not unfrequently finishing my morning task in the midst of a paragraph, and sometimes even in the midst of a sentence."

In consequence of the arduous duties thus voluntarily assumed, in addition to the pressing labors of his pastorate, and the fact that they were accomplished mainly in the hours which are devoted by other men to repose, Mr. Barnes entailed great physical suffering upon himself, and came near losing the use of his eyes. But he reaped a rich and unanticipated reward for his self-sacrifice. No works of a similar character have attained such a widespread popularity and circulation among all denominations of Christians and in all countries. They have been translated into several foreign languages, and in 1856 his "Notes on the New Testament" alone had attained a circulation in this country of nearly half a million volumes, while a still larger number had at that time been printed abroad. In the sermon from which we have already quoted, Mr. Barnes thus referred to his responsibility for the success which attended his literary efforts:—

"I cannot now recall those books. I cannot control any impression which they may make. It affects me also deeply to reflect that the sentiments in those books are most likely to come in contact with minds through which they will exert an influence when I am dead—the minds of the young. And yet I would not recall them if I could. With all my consciousness of their imperfection, and with my firm expectation that some man will yet prepare a commentary on the New Testament far better fitted to accomplish the end which I have sought than my own writings are, and with the feeling that, at my time of life, I cannot hope to revise them, and to make them conformable to what I would desire them to be, I still believe that they contain the system of eternal truth; that they defend what is right; that their influence will be to illustrate, in some measure, a great system of doctrines, which is closely connected with the salvation of men; and that, with all their imperfections, they give utterance to just sentiments of the nature of true piety and the duties of practical religion."

The work of preparing these commentaries was commenced by Mr. Barnes soon after his settlement in this city. The "Notes on the Gospel of St. Matthew" were issued in 1832, and in 1835 the volume of the Epistle to the Romans was completed and published. Some of the doctrinal views expressed in the latter were regarded as especially objectionable by those who had previously been alarmed at the spread of innovations in the Church. The late Dr. Junkin, at that time President of Lafayette College, became the accuser of Mr. Barnes, although he was at that time a member of another presbytery, and not even connected with the same synod. Dr. Junkin made formal charges against Mr. Barnes, in which he studiously avoided the use of the objectionable word "heresy," as ambiguous and calculated to prejudice him in public opinion. In these accusations Mr. Barnes was charged with holding that sin consists in voluntary action; that Adam, both before and after the fall, was ignorant of the fact that the consequences of his sin would extend beyond a natural death; that unregenerate men are enabled to keep the commandments and convert themselves to God; and that faith is an act of the mind, and not a principle, and is itself imputed for righteousness. The charges of Dr. Junkin also maintained that the author had denied the covenant with Adam, and the imputation of Adam's sin to his posterity; that mankind are liable to punishment by reason of Adam's transgression, that Christ suffered the proper penalty of the law as the vicarious substitute of His people, and thus legally took away their sins and purchased pardon; the imputation of Christ's active righteousness; and that justification was other than simple pardon.

The presbytery gave a patient hearing to the case, which resulted in the justification of Mr. Barnes. The presbytery pronounced the evidence submitted in support of the charges to be mere "inferences drawn from Mr. Barnes' language," which were not legitimate, and which, even if they were legitimate, could not be used to convict of heresy or dangerous error, according to a decision of the assembly of 1824. Mr. Barnes was therefore triumphantly acquitted of having promulgated "any dangerous errors or heresies, contrary to the word of God and the standards" of the Church.

This decision was unsatisfactory to Dr. Junkin, and the latter appealed from the presbytery to the synod. The presbytery refused to give up to the synod its record of the trial, and Mr. Barnes put in a plea to the jurisdiction of the latter body, declining to stand his trial before it. The synod thereupon decided that the presbytery had acted disorderly in this refusal, and merited a censure. Dr. Junkin was then given a full hearing before the synod, and as Mr. Barnes refused to appear and argue his cause, he was convicted of holding fundamental errors, and by a vote of one hundred and sixteen to thirty-one, a motion to refer the whole matter to the General Assembly having been previously voted down, was "suspended from the exercise of all the functions proper to the gospel ministry" until such time as he should retract his errors and "give satisfactory evidence of repentance." Mr. Barnes acquiesced in the suspension, abandoning his pulpit for the time being, and gave notice of an appeal to the General Assembly.

An effort was then made by the adversaries of Mr. Barnes to reconstruct the presbyteries so that he should fall to the lot of one which would be able to manage him. One divine declared that the only true course was the extirpation of the obnoxious presbytery, "root and branch." Others were in favor of distributing the members of the presbytery; but this was opposed on the ground that it would be "like spreading poison," and result in the contamination of the whole synod. Still another advocated the exclusion of the presbytery from the watch and care of the synod, hoping thus effectually to free it from "wolves in sheep's clothing." The dissolution of the presbytery was finally agreed upon, its members being ordered within six months to seek admission into other presbyteries, failing in which they were declared to be *ipso facto* cut off from the communion of the Presbyterian Church. The members of the presbytery which it was thus attempted to dissolve appealed to the General Assembly of 1836, which met at Pittsburg. A week was devoted to hearing the appeals of the presbytery and of Mr. Barnes, and both were sustained, the latter by a vote of one hundred and thirty-four to ninety-six. His suspension from the exercise of his pastoral duties was reversed by a vote of one hundred and forty-five to seventy-eight, and he again appeared in his pulpit, to the great rejoicing of his people, having triumphantly sustained and finally overcome a persecution for his religious views which lasted through six years. Mr. Barnes himself paid the following high tribute to the noble manner in which he was sustained throughout this trying ordeal by his congregation. He said:—

"During these six years of conflict, notwithstanding all the efforts made from without to crush a young man, and to divide the congregation, it never swerved or hesitated. None were drawn away; none among us attempted to make a division. In every new phase of the now almost forgotten struggle before the presbytery, the synod, and the Church at large, the entire congregation stood by me until the great result was reached which gave us peace."

For thirty-seven years he remained in the pulpit of the Washington Square Presbyterian Church of this city, discharging his pastoral duties with great acceptance, and working unceasingly at his great literary tasks. But in October, 1867, he was forced by the increasing infirmities of age, and especially by the partial failure of his eyesight, to abandon the regular discharge of his pastoral duties, in which he was succeeded by the Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. His connection with the congregation which he had served so long and so faithfully was not severed, however, and he occasionally appeared in his old pulpit, as well as in the pulpits of other city churches. On Sunday morning, December 18, less than a week before his death, he preached to his old congregation, and on the afternoon of the same day his last sermon was delivered, his congregation on this occasion being the inmates of the House of Refuge.

The later years of his life were not signalized by such stormy scenes as marked his early career, but they were none the less industriously employed. In addition to his "Notes on the New Testament," he published a similar commentary on portions of the Old Testament, including the books of Job, the Psalms, Isaiah, and Daniel, ten volumes of sermons and miscellaneous discourses, and other works, among which were "A Life of St. Paul," "Evidences of Christianity," and "Scriptural Views of Slavery." The just fame which he earned as a commentator and a pulpit orator caused the degree of Doctor of Divinity to be tendered him by several institutions, English as well as American, but with characteristic modesty and on conscientious grounds he invariably declined the honor. Happily, his years were so far prolonged that he was permitted to witness the reunion of the Church whose disruption had been so intimately associated with the great persecution he had undergone in his early life, and this grand consummation gave him unfeigned joy.

There has seldom been in the Christian pulpit a man whose life displayed more true nobility, whose labors resulted in greater good to his fellow-men, whose influence was more earnestly and effectually exerted on the side of truth in all its forms and phases. For he did not restrict his indomitable energies and his varied scholarly acquirements to any one field of labor; but was found as zealous and as efficient in the advocacy of temperance, of justice to the oppressed, and of maintaining by the strong right arm of the nation those political principles which were bequeathed to us by our forefathers, as in the mere discharge of his duties as pastor of a single church. We cannot better bring this sketch of his life to a close than by quoting the following extract from a letter written by him to a friend, on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, December 1, 1868:—

"I have a great desire to live. I am not tired of life, nor disgusted with the world, nor discouraged or disheartened in regard to the future. I believe that there are glorious things in prospect for our earth, and that it will be a greater thing to live for the next half century than it has been to live in the one that is past, and where we have had something to do. You have the advantage of me in another respect. You have the use of your eyes. I have not, and am obliged to write this letter by the aid of a machine, and this I can use but little. I preach a little, but have no charge, and am a practical farmer—with a farm of one acre. I remember the scenes of other years to which you refer. They are gone, and cannot be recalled. There are brighter scenes and even happier lands, and there will be prolonged and unbroken friendships beyond the grave—that grave which is but little before us."

The funeral of Mr. Barnes will take place on to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the church on Washington Square, the interment to take place at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—John Spear was met by a party of rough people at Fourth and McIlvaine streets on Saturday night late, and was badly beaten by them and robbed of a gold watch and some money.

—Early on Sunday morning five houses were burned down in "Dutch Row," east of Trenton avenue, above the Reading Railroad. The loss will amount to $2500. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—On Friday evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the residence of Mr. Frank Haas, on Seventh street, above Market, was entered by thieves through a rear second story window, and robbed of $3000. The family, at the time of the robbery, were in the lower part of the house, the front portion of which is occupied as a saloon.

—At 7 o'clock on Saturday morning a man named John Hamill was attacked by a man named Patrick M. Roe, at Seventh and Bainbridge streets, with a chair, and badly beaten about the head. It is thought that Hamill will die. His assailant is in custody.

—On Saturday evening a police officer attempted to arrest a man named Edward McKnight, at Thompson and Leopard streets. McKnight turned on the officer and knocked him down. The policeman arose promptly and fired a pistol at his assailant, but unfortunately missed him and wounded a person named Alfred Helverson, who was passing by at the time.

Domestic Affairs.

—The exact population of Ohio, according to corrected returns, is 2,663,681.

—The latest reports from Georgia are to the effect that the recent election makes the State strongly Democratic.

—Advices from Utah are that Justice McKean is not and will not be a candidate for the Governorship of that Territory.

—Reports from all quarters of the United States concur that Saturday was by far the coldest day that has been experienced this winter.

—About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning the Spottswood Hotel, at Richmond, Va., was burned, and a number of the guests and employes of the house perished in the flames.

—John H. Surratt, the ex-conspirator, who is now engaged in lecturing upon the part he played in the proposed capture and subsequent assassination of President Lincoln, has just had the doors of a hall closed upon him in Washington.

Foreign Affairs.

—General Faidherbe, with 60,000 men, was routed by General Manteuffel, on Friday, near Amiens. Two Prussian divisions only were engaged.

—A despatch from Brussels says General Faidherbe is being surrounded by the Germans, and that the Prussians have occupied Soissons and Sessone.

—Havre is now so strongly fortified that no fears are apprehended of an attack. All the works about the city are fully manned and supplied, and there are several war vessels riding at anchor before the city.

—The London *Post* predicts for the Prussians great hardships and losses during the coming winter, because the Parisians have demonstrated their ability to resist indefinitely.

—The congratulations of Queen Victoria to the King of Prussia, on his acceptance of the title of Emperor of Germany, were presented to his Majesty by Odo Russell.

—Austria, Prussia, and England have offered an asylum to the Pope.

—It is understood the King of Prussia has granted Fulda, in Hesse-Cassel, to the Pope as a residence.

—The first meeting of the conference on the Eastern question is fixed for the 3d of January. Prince Charles, of Roumania, calls the attention of the powers to the fact that his position, as settled by the treaty of Paris, is no longer tenable, thus bringing up another question to be settled.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7 23	MOON SETS	10 32
SUN SETS	4 39	HIGH WATER	5 41

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 1
Batavia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 3
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Dec. 7
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	Dec. 10
C. of Manch'r	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 10
Samaria	Liverpool	New York v. B.	Dec. 13
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
Colorado	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 14
C. of Brooklyn	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
C. of Merida	Vera Cruz	New York v H.	Dec. 16
Ocean Queen	Aspinwall	New York	Dec. 18

FOR EUROPE.

Russia	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Nevada	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Tyrian	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 28
Palmyra	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 29
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Hansa	New York	Bremen	Dec. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Dec. 31
C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	Dec. 31
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 4
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Wisconsin	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 11

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Rattlesnake	Philadelphia	Wilm'gton, N.C.	Dec. 28
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	Dec. 29
Tybee	New York	St. Domingo	Dec. 29
Norwich	New York	Port-au Prince	Dec. 30
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Hong Kong	Dec. 31
Cuba	Baltimore	N. Orls. via K. W.	Dec. 31
Yazoo	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. 3
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Jan. 7

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, Wilmington, N.C., Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl.

Bark John E. Chase, Davis, Antwerp, Workman & Co.

Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Wilmington, N. C., Chas. Hasiam & Co.

Schr Samuel McMenamy, Nowell, Cienfuegos, E. F. Cabada & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, fm New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig Almon Rowell, Nichols, 32 days from Pensacola, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott—vessel to Warren & Gregg. Off Hatteras, had severe westerly gales.

Schr R. & S. Golt, Truax, 2 days fm Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, 48 hours from Boston, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.

(*By Telegraph.*)

LEWES, Del., Dec. 24—A. M.—4 brigs and 14 schrs in harbor this A. M., and steamer George Chaffee, from New York via Maurice River.

Wind N. W. Thermometer, 18.

P. M.—The Howard reports went to sea yesterday, barks Providence, Nettie Merriman, Smith; brigs Roanoke and Hyperion; and schr Elizabeth Magee.

In harbor, brigs Planet, Robin, and Charles Miller, bound out; brig Glance, 22 days from Matanzas for Philadelphia; schrs Iris, fm St. John via New York, and Albert Thomas, for Philadelphia, and 10 schrs unknown. Wind N. W. Thermometer, 25.

CAPE MAY, Dec. 24.—The steamer Ariel, from Boston, came ashore on the morning of the 23d, at 7 o'clock, on Hereford Bar. A boat was launched to take soundings, which was soon upset. The boat had on board one mate and four colored men, and all five perished. Three were drowned and two perished in the bottom of the boat. Two of the bodies were found at Cape May.

MISCELLANY.

Br. brig Sharon, from New York for Constantinople, was run into by an unknown vessel on the night of the 15th, 70 miles E. S. E. of Sandy Hook. The captain and crew were saved by the schr Chas. F. Heyer, from Portland, and arrived at Savannah on the 20th inst. The brig sunk, her decks being under water, and was left in that condition.

Schr F. Nickerson, Kelley, from Philadelphia for Boston, while getting under weigh on the 24th inst. in Flushing Bay, drifted afoul of the schr F. L. Porter, for Providence, splitting mainsail, broke wheel and steering gear, stove boat, and parted maintopmast backstay. Will have to be detained a couple of days, the mainsail having been sent to New York for repairs. The F. L. Porter received no damage.

Schr Hattie Low, Shearer, from Leachville, N. C., for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 24th inst. Came by way of Long Island Sound, having had very heavy weather the whole passage, with nothing but N. W. and W. gales; was twice blown off the coast, the second time as far E. as long. 40 07, lat. 37 05; lost jibboom and mainjib, part of deck load of shingles, and leaks considerably.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Company is prepared to sell lots, clear of all encumbrances, on reasonable term. Purchasers can see plans at the office of the Company,

NO. 518 WALNUT STREET,

Or at the Cemetery, where all information needed will be cheerfully given.

By giving notice at the office, carriages will meet persons desirous of purchasing lots at Tioga Station on the Germantown Railroad, and convey them to the Cemetery and return, free of charge.

ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treas.
MICHAEL NISBET, Sec'y. 10 5 wsm 6m

LEGAL NOTICES.

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon WILLIAM MORRIS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM H. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in the right of said MARY ANN, of a plea of covenant, etc., sur ground rent deed, by indenture dated the 19th of October, A. D. 1853, recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 105, page 500, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon CHARLES P. BETHELL, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden in Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer WILLIAM L. WITTE and MARY ANN, his wife, in right of said Mary Ann of a plea of covenant ground rent received by indenture, dated the 28th day of June, recorded in Deed Book R. D. W., No. 46, page 48, etc., of a plea, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARE HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia county, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et. al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Recorded in Deed Book G. W. C., No. 51, page 116, May 3, 1850. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 13th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. GEORGE T. DEISS, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, That you summon ZEBEDEE DOBBINS, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, in and for the said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer GEORGE J. RICHARDSON, et al., of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Dated July 14th, 1848. Recorded May 3, 1850, in Deed Book, G. W. C., No. 51, page 120, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 14th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. GEORGE T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.

12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon THOMAS FITZGERALD, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said City and County of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer ALEXANDER YOUNG, assignee, of a plea of breach of covenant sur ground-rent deed. Dated November 12, 1801. Recorded March 20, 1812, in Deed Book J. C., No. 20, page 283, etc. And you have then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court, at Philadelphia, the 6th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. B. E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon HENRY E. WRIGLEY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer AARON KIRK, assignee of ALFRED B. JUSTICE and wife, of a breach of covenant sur ground rent. Deed dated July 12, 1864. Recorded in Deed Book L. R. B., No. 145, page 531, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. GEORGE. T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.

12,19 82t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Philadelphia, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon ALEXANDER ARMSTRONG, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the city and county of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING ANNUITIES, assignees of ISRAEL PEMBERTON HUTCHINSON, executors and trustee in the will of Margaret Hutchinson, recorded 20th of February, 1845, in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 33, page 466, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. B E. FLETCHER, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon JOHN LINDSAY, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for the said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer CHARLES DUTILH, assignee of Isaac M. Pennock and Annie E. Pennock, heirs by law, etc., of Harriet Pennock. Registered in Will Book No. 28, p. 264, etc. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable JOSEPH ALLISON, Doctor of Laws, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. GEORGE T. DEISS, Dep. Prothonotary.

12 19s2t

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA, SS. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the Sheriff of Philadelphia County, greeting:—

We command you, as before we did, that you summon SAMUEL PALMER, late of your county, so that he be and appear before our Judges at Philadelphia, at our District Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to be holden at Philadelphia, in and for said city and county of Philadelphia, the first Monday of January next, there to answer EDWIN W. LEHMAN and JOHN L. BUZBY, who survived John Crean, Sr., surviving executors and trustees of William Crean, deceased. Deed dated June 19, 1854. Recorded in Deed Book T. H., No. 153, page 426, etc. Breach of covenant. And have you then and there this writ.

Witness the Honorable J. I. CLARK HARE, President of our said Court at Philadelphia, the 17th day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy. SAMUEL B. WELSH, Pro Prothonotary.

12 19s2t

TO JOSEPH E. SMILEY.—THE ORPHANS' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, upon petition filed, has granted a rule on you returnable on the 14th day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause why you should not be dismissed as Trustee of the estate of SARAH ELIZA COULTER. AMOS BRIGGS, Attorney for petitioner.

December 10, 1870. 12 12mtf

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Cosmetors Ticking, etc. No. 101 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8 o'clock.
CHRISTMAS WEEK—"OURS."
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
the great Military Drama,
OURS,
with all its grand effects, march of the troops, etc.
By Mrs. John Drew and Company.
Last Ours Matinee on
SATURDAY.

FOX'S NEW AMERICAN THEATRE, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth,
BRILLIANT TRIUMPH.
AMUSEMENTS OF ALL NATIONS,
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
FAMILY NIGHT EVERY FRIDAY,
On which occasions the entertainment will be conducted upon the same principle as the Saturday Matinee. Refreshments will not be allowed in the Theatre, and everything will be arranged to amuse and delight a Family Audience.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S GREAT PICTURE OF "THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG" will be open to the public on SATURDAY, December 24, and daily thereafter until further notice, at No. 1003 CHESNUT Street.
Admission, 25 cents; Children, 10 cents.
Special arrangements will be made in a few days for the admission of Soldiers and Sailors of the War and the Children in our Public Schools. 12 24stuthtf

CONCERT HALL.—EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 26,
SAM SHARPLEY'S SILVER SHOW.
The Great LOGRENIA, the Royal Conjuror.
The EUROPEAN TROUPE of TRAINED BIRDS, MICE, and CATS, all performing together and being in perfect harmony in the same cage; and the CARNIVAL OF CROESUS, giving each auditor an ELEGANT PRESENT, ranging in value from 25 cents to $25.
Admission, 25 and 50 cents. Children, 25c. 12 20 6t

ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE, ARCH Street, above Tenth.
SIMMONS & SLOCUM'S MINSTRELS,
THE CHAMPION TROUPE OF AMERICA.
Every evening until further notice Robert Fraser's new Christmas Pantomime of
HUSH A BYE BABY;
OR, HEY DIDDLE DIDDLE.
Box office open from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.
Matinee every Saturday. 9 5 tf

TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.
COME AND BE HAPPY, COME AND BE GAY,
COME, AND SEE BLITZ, BOBBY, and BIRDS PLAY.
SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON.
100
ATTRACTIONS.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at 3 and 7½.
Admission, 25c. Reserved Seats, 50c. 12 27 4t

AMERICAN MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Northwest corner of NINTH and ARCH Streets.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES
From all parts of the World.
THIRTY CAGES OF WILD ANIMALS.
The Splendid Dramatic Company appearing in the Lecture Room every Evening at 8 o'clock, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 2 o'clock.
Admission to all the Attractions, 25 cents. 12 12 tf

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE

Evening Telegraph

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1870.

SENATOR WALLACE'S PLATFORM.

The Clearfield (Pa.) *Republican*, the home organ of Senator Wallace, has a carefully prepared leader in its issue of last week, foreshadowing the future policy of the Democratic party in this State. As the article certainly reflects Senator Wallace's views, and as he will be the master spirit of his party in the coming Legislature, we copy the material points of it. It will be seen that a fair apportionment, constitutional reform, and an advancement of the Democratic standard generally, are his cardinal articles of faith. After discussing the prospects of Democratic success in the First Senatorial district, it says:—

"With success in that election, we have the Senate and will control its organization and be able to command a fair bill and an honest apportionment of the State. So too in regard to a Constitutional Convention, with one branch of the Legislature we will have our fair proportion of the delegates and our just share of representation therein. That reform in many matters of State Government is imperatively necessary can scarcely be controverted—the election of a State Treasurer by the people; the relief of an overburdened Supreme bench; a check to special legislation by some such provision as Senator Wallace embraced in his amendment offered in the Senate last session; the necessity for checking the abuses and corruption always accompanying the election of a United States Senator, as well as those surrounding the atmosphere of every bill affecting large interests, are each of them matters of grave moment, and in our judgment demand the calm consideration that should be given them by a convention honestly composed of each shade of political sentiment. It will not do for the Democracy longer to halt and draw back from the advocacy of reforms the necessity for which is self-evident. We must be in the van of healthy progress, not lagging in the rain of ill-digested radical reform. We must recognize existing evils and apply the remedy. We must be true to the past and ready to guide the events of the future. Taking no step backwards, we must appreciate at their full worth the evidences of disruption and disintegration shown by our antagonists, and eliminating our policy upon the questions of the present and immediate future from the great doctrine that 'that people is best governed which is best governed,' and re-enunciating the great landmarks of our time-honored principles, we can move forward a harmonious and united party, whose ranks will be swollen at every step by the accession of thousands of our recent foes.

"An honest apportionment, constitutional reform, and the administration of the government in accordance with the tenets of the Democratic faith, are the key-notes to success, and will be the evidence of vitality in a harmonious, progressive, and victorious Democracy."

THE FREE-TRADE MILLENNIUM.

The sum and substance of the free-trade "revenue reform" doctrine is "No impost duty to be levied on any article where the like article is produced in the United States."

If this theoretical tariff of the revenue reformers is put into practical shape, what becomes of our internal system of taxation? We must certainly abandon our internal taxes on spirits, tobacco, and cigars, from which the bulk of our internal revenue is now derived. The American manufacturer of either must cease operations, unless the internal taxation is repealed as soon as the above doctrine is established by the removal of impost duties from spirits, manufactured tobacco, and cigars.

Without the eighty-seven million dollars derived from taxes on those articles during the last fiscal year, the revenue from internal sources would have amounted to but ninety-eight million dollars—including gross receipts, sales, special taxes, legacies, and successions, schedule A, and two-thirds of the income tax, repealed under the act of July 14, 1870. Under the revenue reform tariff we would, therefore, be obliged to go back and renew the internal taxes we have repealed—excepting those on manufactures, as no manufacture could exist with the five per cent. *ad valorem* taxes formerly collected—and would levy an income tax that would be a "stunner;" license taxes of the steepest grade; taxes on railroads, that would take the "brief remainder" of the New York and Erie; taxes on banks; taxes on insurance companies; taxes on all corporations; and stamp taxes that would legitimatize revolution. "Oh, but," says the revenue reformer, "we are to have a *revenue* tariff, and will not need more than a few millions from internal sources, all of which can be easily borne by the taxpayer."

The reply to this is a query. On what articles do you propose to lay your simply revenue imposts? Certainly you cannot levy any on silks, woollen manufactures, cloths, muslins, cotton goods, nor hardware, cutlery, books, or cereals. You have tea and coffee to-day, not sugar, on which you can levy a duty; but to-morrow may prove that both are produced within our own boundaries. Then what? Certainly, you cannot refuse to stand or fall by your own doctrine so definitely laid down, that *no* impost shall be enacted on any article when the like article is grown or produced or manufactured in the United States.

If you frame your revenue tariff to-day, and any article therein subjected to duty is produced in this country to-morrow, *as a consequence of the protection which your impost affords*, you must modify your tariff at once, or your fabric topples to its foundation stone!

If you say that this is absurd with reference to tea and coffee and numerous articles not now produced in this country, then we ask, "When you have destroyed an industry of this country by your revenue tariff, so that its product is done away with, *must you not at once place that product on your revenue list and subject it to a revenue duty;* or how can you permit, with any show of fairness or justice, the levy of a tax on *one* article not of domestic growth or production, and not levy on *all* such articles? You have no right to even encourage home production of any article by your levying an impost duty. You must, to be consistent, levy a horizontal rate on all articles not produced in this country. You cannot adopt, with any show of consistency, the English method of levying imposts on a few items—the universal Yankee ingenuity would produce every item of the English list within a month after the imposition of duties, provided the market depended upon the difference of duty.

"Well," says a revenue reformer, "suppose we are driven to an abandonment of all imposts under your supposition of what may happen under a revenue tariff?—we can collect direct taxes, since you believe that internal taxes would prove such a burthen, and go directly upon real property for the wherewith to carry on the Government."

To which our answer is, What right have you "revenue reformers" to abandon your tariff theory at all? If that principle is correct in theory, why not adhere to it to the end? why should there be any doubting Thomas in your fold? Is it not patent that you have no right to protect any interest whatever by your policy? The only solution to your theory, when it practically demonstrates that you must give up all imposts, internal taxes, and direct taxes on realty, is a *per capita* tax or poll tax on each man, woman, and child—perhaps the latter ought to be omitted, as it is a domestic product—in the United States. With all advocates of a "pure and simple revenue tariff," there can be no dodging the practical result that they must reach, always provided that their assertion is correct, viz.:—"That an impost duty is so much added to the price of the article to the consumer, that it comes directly from the consumer's pockets, that it goes not into the Treasury, but very largely into the pockets of and enriches monopoly."

We say with Greeley "No hash," on this question. Pass round the dish and let every one have a chance. What's the use of being afraid of results? Drive on to *per capita* taxation! How popular true government will then become, and how economical it will be! That will bring about the millennium—and Wells, the New York *Evening Post*, the Chicago *Tribune*, and George Francis Train will all be of no use, and their services can all be dispensed with.

"I wish all de world were dead" said an old African. "Why so?" said his interlocutor. "Because den dis nigger could ride roun' and sell land," was the response.

NAVAL STAFF RANK.

The present Congress should by all means, before its adjournment, bring the naval staff and line controversy to an end by passing a law giving the staff officers the positive rank that will place them on an equal footing with the staff of the army, and secure them the social and official privileges to which they are entitled. The controversy that has now been going on for a number of years has caused an immense amount of discontent and demoralization in the navy, and it never can be settled in a manner satisfactory to all parties unless Congress defines the position of the staff officers in such a manner that there can be no future question about it. All previous enactments of Congress and all orders from the Navy Department that have sought to define the position of the staff officers, and to accord them the position to which they were entitled, have been so loosely worded that the line have had no difficulty in violating their spirit if not their letter, and if any proof were needed that the staff should be protected by a positive law that will admit of no controversy, the action of the Navy Department in degrading them from the rank they had previously held, after Admiral Porter came into power, would be of itself more than sufficient. If this question merely concerned the personal comfort and convenience of certain officers of the navy, it would still merit the candid consideration of Congress; but as the present condition of affairs materially affects the efficiency of the naval service by preventing competent men from joining the different staff corps, by driving from them officers whose services the Government cannot afford to lose, and by causing intense dissatisfaction among those who remain, it is the plain duty of Congress to remove all legitimate cause of complaint. Since the conclusion of the war the resignations among the surgeons have been so many that the medical corps is now reduced to an extent that is injurious to the service, it being found impossible to persuade competent medical men to enter the navy as the matter now stands. The engineer corps has suffered to a nearly equal extent, many of the most accomplished and talented engineers whose names are in the "Register" of 1865 having resigned, preferring to seek their fortunes on shore rather than to remain in the navy, while they were not sure from one day to another what were their rights and privileges, or whether they had any that the line officers were bound to respect. Many of these officers could easily have been retained if the status of the staff had been what it should be, and if Congress takes the proper action there will probably be but little difficulty in supplying their places with gentlemen of equal attainments. While the staff corps have thus been depleted, there are so many line officers that the Navy Department cannot find employment for them, but, in face of this fact, it is seriously urged upon Congress to continue the useless grade of Admiral, with its emoluments, for the benefit of an officer who has proved himself before the whole country to be a wholly improper person to enjoy the additional honors that it is proposed to confer upon him.

At the last session of Congress a number of bills for the settlement of the staff rank question were introduced, the best of which in many respects was that of Representative Stephens, of New Hampshire. The objectionable feature of this bill is that does not do the engineer corps justice, as it makes the number of chief engineers less than the number of full surgeons or of full paymasters. Otherwise it gives the staff officers all they have a right to ask, and does no injustice whatever to the line. If Congress should pass this bill, the staff and line quarrel that has caused so much ill-blood in the navy would be settled beyond dispute, and we hope sincerely that the present session will not be allowed to pass away without definite action being taken upon it or some similar measure that will serve the same purpose.

THE DEATH OF DISTINGUISHED PHILADELPHIANS.

Within a few days past two distinguished Philadelphians, the Rev. Albert Barnes and S. Morris Waln, Esq., have been carried off by death, and it is but proper that their decease should be noticed otherwise than by mere obituary sketches.

Mr. Barnes, who died on Saturday last, full of years and honors, was one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, and circumstances more than any desire of his own made him a prominent figure in one of the most important episodes in the history of that Church. Mr. Barnes was the immediate cause of the division of the Church, which he happily lived to see reconciled, and we believe that no one rejoiced more sincerely than he did when the distinction of Old School and New School was done away with; and the great religious denomination with which he was identified again became what it was before unhappy differences divided it. It was as an eloquent preacher, a faithful pastor, an able writer, and a profound biblical scholar that Mr. Barnes will be best remembered. As a preacher and pastor he was the revered spiritual guide and counsellor of several generations of worshippers at the Washington Square Presbyterian Church, with which he was actively connected for thirty-seven years. To the world at large he was chiefly known by his writings, among which the most important are his "Biblical Notes," which have had an extraordinary popularity, both in this country and in Europe. Mr. Barnes was a logical reasoner and the master of a peculiarly lucid style; and for these reasons his writings are equally valuable to biblical students and to ordinary readers. As a preacher and pastor Mr. Barnes' popularity did not depend entirely upon his great pulpit talents, for he was a man of peculiarly winning manners in private, and he will be remembered with the fondest affection by a more than usually large circle of warm personal friends. On our third page we publish a very complete sketch of his career, to which we refer our readers, and merely in this place pay a tribute to his memory as one of the most useful, modest, and self-sacrificing clergymen whose talents and labors have aided in advancing the cause of Christianity in Philadelphia. He rests from his labors and his works do follow him.

S. Morris Waln, Esq., who died on Thursday, was one of our most esteemed private citizens. During a long life he was intimately connected with various mercantile enterprises that have contributed materially to the prosperity of Philadelphia, and although he never accepted office or placed himself prominently before the public, he distinguished himself on all proper occasions by his public spirit, and displayed a lively interest in all enterprises connected with the welfare of the city. He was particularly prominent in giving liberal aid to a multitude of benevolent schemes, and there were few societies with good objects in view that did not receive his hearty support. Mr. Waln's good works were done quietly and without ostentation, and many of them will never be known, but they were nevertheless in the highest degree valuable, and by his death Philadelphia loses one of her most public-spirited and most truly benevolent citizens.

The *World* declares that the passage of the San Domingo resolution "is the death-knell of the Republican party"—a statement which is very important if true, but we do not believe a word of it. The party has been looking out for a new issue for some time, and if the history of past conflicts affords a fair indication of the future, a territorial acquisition will be apt to prove as popular as anything that could have been selected. The Democracy carried the Union in 1844 on the Texas annexation scheme, and the Republicans will win more votes than they will lose by a contest predicated on the annexation of San Domingo, provided a proper investigation shows that the proposed acquisition is not clogged with too many expensive and troublesome conditions. Sumner and Schurz may go over to the Democracy on the new issue, but they will take with them but few recruits, while thousands of new voters can be gained by a cheap sugar and cheap coffee platform.

NOTICES.

You Can Buy
Clothing
Better and Cheaper
of
Bennett & Co.,
Tower Hall,
No. 518 Market Street,
Half-way Between Fifth and Sixth Streets,
than anywhere else.
They will not be
undersold
under
any circumstances.

What is More Common or Distressing than a Bilious Attack? Who is not familiar with the well-known symptoms, oppression across the stomach and chest, low spirits, restlessness, gloominess of mind, weariness, dull headache, dirty, greasy appearance of the skin, yellow tinge of the white of the eyes, loss of appetite, and costiveness? Few, indeed, of the more ordinary ills of life are more widely prevalent than these bilious disorders, and yet they may readily be got rid of by using Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills, by whose operation the liver will be rapidly restored to healthy action, the vitiated secretions of the stomach changed, all costiveness removed, and the whole system assisted in recovering its normal condition. Sold by all druggists.

"About Sauce."

To the Editors of The Evening Telegraph.

In the issue of the *Morning Post* of the 23d inst. there is an error in what is stated in reference to the cases against certain parties in the city for manufacturing and selling a counterfeit article of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce. The fact that a counterfeit sauce was made and sold in this community was abundantly proven. The man A. A. Smythe, who was the manufacturer of the article, pleaded to guilty the charge, and was sentenced by the court in May last. In reference to the case of Henry Pohl, tried Thursday last, the evidence against him showed conclusively that he had been dealing in the counterfeit article, and his acquittal was owing to a mere technicality.

Thomas R. Patton, who is still under bail, will be tried in due course.

John Duncan's Sons, Special Agents for the sale of Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce in the United States, intend to prosecute to the fullest extent of the law all persons whom they have or may hereafter discover engaged in making or selling a counterfeit of Lea & Perrins' Sauce.

Whitman's Jujube.—For singers and public speakers, to keep the throat moist and voice clear, it is excellent. 25 cents per box. Druggists sell it.
Stephen F. Whitman & Son,
Sole Manufacturers,
S. W. corner of Twelfth and Market streets.

CLOTHING.

OUR LOSS
IS
YOUR GAIN!

The Prices are Down!
Down!
Down!!!
603 and 605 Down!!!!

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR
R. & W.
BARGAINS!
BARGAINS!!
BARGAINS!!!
BARGAINS!!!!
COME AND SEE!
AND SEE!!
AND SEE!!!
AND SEE!!!!
Great Brown Hall.

We have marked down all our prices

For the Holidays
For Christmas Presents
For New Year's Gifts.

No matter how much we lose on it,
We are determined to sell it,
And accommodate the public with it
At prices to suit everybody.

N. B.—Our reduction in prices is as great on our Custom-made Clothes to order from piece-goods, as on our ready-made stock.

ROCKHILL & WILSON
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.
Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

IT IS EVEN SO!
HAVING TOO MANY
CHEVIOTS!
AND WISHING TO CLEAR THEM OFF, WE WILL SELL THEM
BELOW COST!
SUITS COSTING $15 WE OFFER AT $13.
" " $19 " $16.
" " $22 " $18.
EITHER READY-MADE OR MADE TO MEASURE.

These are all Sound Goods
AND THE
MOST SEASONABLE,
THE MOST SERVICEABLE,
AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE SUIT,
AND BY FAR
The Cheapest in the City.
EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 8 thstu1m PHILADELPHIA.

FINE
READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Combining Style, Durability, and Excellence of Workmanship.
JONES'
One-Price
ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 604 MARKET STREET.
GEO. W. NIEMANN.
Handsome Garments made to order at the shortest notice. 10 3 tfrp

400 ARCH STREET. 400

POLITICAL ECONOMISTS SAY
Expenses Eat Up Houses.
On this Ground Arch Street Defies Competition.

EYRE & LANDELL

HAVE NOT BOUGHT OUT SEVERAL IMPORTERS, BUT HAVE ENOUGH TO SUIT ALL GOOD-PAYING CUSTOMERS. WE DO NOT BUY ALL FOR CASH, BUT DISCOUNT ENOUGH TO PAY ALL OUR EXPENSES.

HAPPY CHRISTMAS.

DRY GOODS.
HOLIDAYS.
DESIRABLE DRY GOODS.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT.
POLITE AND RESPECTFUL ATTENTION.
"AT THORNLEY'S,"
EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
BLACK SILKS,
RICH POPLINS,
PAISLEY SHAWLS,
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS,
PIANO COVERS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc.
PARTICULARLY CHEAP.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
NORTHEAST CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts.,
12 3 thstu1 PHILADELPHIA.

FINE DRESS GOODS
For Holiday Presents
H. STEEL & SON,
Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street,
Preparatory to making alterations,
WILL CLOSE OUT THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
SILKS, DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, VELVETS, PLUSHES,
VELVETEENS, HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS, and
KID GLOVES,
FOR CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Stock new and choice, all bought this season.
VERY GREAT BARGAINS
Will be offered, as our entire stock
MUST BE SOLD.
BEST FRENCH CHINTZES, 31 and 37c.
Open in the evening until 9 o'clock. 12 26 2t

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign Bankers,
DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.
DEALERS IN
Government and Railroad Securities,
Drexel, Winthrop & Co., No. 18 Wall Street, New York.
Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

FOR CHRISTMAS.
We desire to call the attention of the public to our
Fine Fruits, Nuts, and Delicacies
Of every description, and to the fact that we are selling our goods as low as possible.
Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere.
E. BRADFORD CLARKE,
SUCCESSOR TO
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner BROAD and WALNUT,
9 1 thstutf4p PHILADELPHIA.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS. Miller's make. No. 309 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m
OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.

JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
No. 902 CHESNUT Street,
Open this day a large invoice of
Pink Coral Jewelry
Of Newest Designs, just arrived from Naples.
They will also open on Monday next an invoice of
English Fancy Goods,
Including a fresh supply of
Ladies' Furnished Work Baskets.
Their stock of
PARIS AND VIENNA NOVELTIES
Superior to that of any previous season.
CHRISTMAS GOODS,
In Gold, Silver, Bronze, Crystal, Leather, Wood, Etc. Etc.,
AT PRICES SUITED TO THE TIMES.
11 22 tf4p

HOLIDAY GOODS.
HOLIDAY GOODS.
Spring Horses,
Rocking Horses,
Children's Carriages,
BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,
VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.
H. J. SHILL,
Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,
12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

1020. 1020.
PRESENTS! PRESENTS!
AT REUKAUFF'S
ART GALLERY AND LOOKING-GLASS WAREROOMS,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET,
French and German Carved Goods. Imported and American Pictures innumerable. [12 13 12trp
1020. 1020.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.
The utmost reliance may be placed on its genuineness and superior quality.
Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.
SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,
PROPRIETORS,
12 8 thstu1m No. 123 South FRONT Street.

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

THIRD EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

New Year's Day Official Programme

Motley, Fish and Sumner

Correspondence on Alabama Claims

FROM WASHINGTON.

The First of January Programme.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The announcement is made by authority that at 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday, January 2, the President will receive the members of the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers. At 11·30 A. M. the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and of the Court of Claims will be received. At 12 o'clock the officers of the army and navy and the Marine Corps will be received.

At 12·30 o'clock the heads of bureaus of the several departments will be received. At 12·45 o'clock the Associated Soldiers of the War of 1812 and members of the Oldest Inhabitant's Association of the District of Columbia will be received. The reception of citizens will commence at 1 o'clock P. M., at which time the gates of the enclosure will be opened, and will terminate at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.

Christmas at the Capitol.

In the different departments to-day no business was transacted beyond the opening of the morning mail. There will be very little official duty performed other than of a routine character during the week, excepting in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency, where from to-morrow the clerical force will be required to perform their official duties as usual.

Secretary Boutwell

has authorized the payment from to-morrow of the January interest, without rebates.

Death of Mrs. Corcoran.

Mrs. J. W. Corcoran died here this morning of typhoid fever. She was the daughter of Representative Beck, of Kentucky, and was married on the 7th instant to a nephew of W. W. Corcoran, of Washington.

Mr. Motley and Secretary Fish.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The President called at the State Department to-day for the purpose of reading Mr. Motley's letter, which reached here by the last steamer. It is understood to be very spicy, and goes into an elaborate justification of his course concerning the Alabama claims question.

It is the intention of Mr. Fish to answer it, and in case it is called for by Mr. Sumner, to send both documents to the Senate. It is said that Sumner will take occasion, when the correspondence is published, to make a speech on the Alabama question, in which he will criticize the course of the President touching the matter. Secretary Boutwell had a long interview with the President to-day.

Sumner and Morton.

Senator Morton has informed Senator Sumner that he is now satisfied it would be a mistake to attempt to displace him from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee, and that he will oppose such a movement.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Professional Pedestrianism.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 26.—The professional pedestrians Kenovan and Maxwell yesterday walked to San Jose, a distance of 50 miles, rested 1½ hours, and started back at 8 P. M., reaching this city at 11 A. M. to-day. A committee accompanied them through Montgomery street and collected $1485, which is to be equally divided between the Protestant and Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums.

Death of an Actress.

Mrs. E. F. Keach, an actress, who came here with Mrs. Bowers, died suddenly yesterday.

FROM THE PLAINS.

First National Bank of Cheyenne.

CHEYENNE, Dec. 26.—The First National Bank of Cheyenne has been organized, with a capital of $100,000, and A. R. Converse has been elected President and H. J. Rogers Cashier.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Rochester Fire.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 27.—The loss by the burning of the Pool Building, *Daily Democrat* publishing and press rooms, and flour mill, will reach $150,000. Insured $75,000.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Factory Burned.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 27.—Cady's factory, in Gloucester, was destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, $7000.

CITY ITEMS.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

YOU SHOULD not fail to call at the China and Glassware establishment of William Akers & Co., No. 823 Market street, when about to lay in a fresh supply for the table or bed-room. They have the prettiest assortment of china, glass and queensware in the city, and everybody should go there, as it is guaranteed to be a bazaar where the purchaser can save money.

DIED.

BARNES.—Suddenly, on Saturday, December 24th, in the 73d year of his age, Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Pastor *emeritus* of the First Presbyterian Church in this city.

Funeral services at the church, Washington Square, on Wednesday, December 28th, at 1 o'clock P. M. precisely. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Funeral to proceed to Laurel Hill.

Seats will be reserved for representatives of societies and institutions with which Mr. Barnes was connected.

CALDWELL.—On Monday, December 26th, ROBERT CALDWELL, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 206 Allen street, above Shackamaxon.

HALL.—On 27th instant, BESSIE, daughter of George W. and Emily Louisa Hall, aged 3 years and 5 months.

KERR.—This morning, ANNA STEVER, wife of J. Waugh Kerr.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

INSURE YOUR LIFE AT HOME
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary.
The AMERICAN issues policies on *all* desirable plans at *low rates*, and is *unsurpassed* in the advantages offered to insurers by any Company in the United States. [11 15 wsm30t
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

Highly Important Advices.

French Naval Seizures.

The Siege of Montevideo.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Valparaiso Affairs.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The following news from South America has been received from Panama. Advices from Valparaiso to Dec. 2 state that a severe earthquake occurred at Santiago and elsewhere, but the damage was slight.

New Silver Mines

have been discovered in Coloma.

Bolivia Advices

to December 14 state that General Morales was chosen chief of the Cococora and Oreiha revolutionists. Melarjo was powerless near Potosi and wanting help. The Arequipa Railroad will be opened on the 1st of January.

San Salvador

advices to December 2 state that many depredations have been committed on persons and property. An attempted rising of the people was suppressed.

Costa Rica

advices to the 20th state that the President had declared the treaty for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal void.

Lima advices to Dec. 4 state that the effects of the European war were felt heavily in all branches of business. Exchange could not be procured and the Government exacts a tax of 3 per cent. on all coin exported.

A French Man-of-war

had captured the German ships August, from Hamburg, and Gazelle, from California. Both vessels were taken to Tahiti.

Advices from Chili

state that the new American Minister had arrived. Congress has granted a subsidy of $20,000 per annum to the Panama and West India Cable Company on condition that they connect Callao with Europe by telegraph.

Montevideo Continues Besieged,

and conflicts occur daily.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Labor Reform.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 27.—The Labor Reform party of New Hampshire held a State Convention here to-day and nominated Samuel P. Cooper, of Croyden, for Governor. Resolutions embodying the well-known political aims of the party were adopted; also supplementary resolves approving the course of Senators Sumner, Schurz, and Trumbull on the Dominican question, and thanking Congressman Ela for his opposition to land grants and extravagance. George Roberts, of Rochester, was renominated for Railroad Commissioner, and the following Congressional nominations made:—First district, Ellery A. Hibbard, of Laconia; Second district, W. H. Gove, of Weare; Third district, E. D. Baker, of Claremont.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

The Jamaica Legislature.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Jamaica advices state that the Governor opens the Legislature to-day. The

Finances of the Island

show a surplus revenue of £30,000 for the past year. Important propositions and schemes for the future welfare of Jamaica are anticipated.

The trial of the

Recent Coffee Seizure

has compromised the salvors, who have refunded the New Orleans underwriters 2000 lbs.

FROM EUROPE.

Ship News.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The steamship Silesia, from New York, arrived out at 3 P. M. on Saturday.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet and nominal; middling upland, 15¾c.; low middling, 14½@14¾c. Flour firm and fairly active; Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·25; City Mills superfine, $5@7; do. extra, $6·25@7·50; do. family, $7·75@10; Western superfine, $4 75@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat—Choice scarce and in demand at full prices, and other grades dull and difficult to sell; choice white, $1·70@1·85; fair to prime, $1·40@1·60; prime to choice red, $1·65@1·80; fair to good, $1·35@1·60; common, $1·20@1·30; Ohio and Indiana, $1·37@1·40. Corn firm and steady; white 75c.; yellow, 72@73c. Oats active and higher, at 54@55c. Rye higher at 85@95c. Provisions dull and entirely nominal. We quote mess pore at $20; bacon, clear ribs, at 12@12½c.; shoulders at 11c.; hams at 16@18c.; lard at 12½. Whisky quiet at 93@94c.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

"The Rapparee" at the Walnut.

A favorable specimen of what the London *Saturday Review* terms the "treasonable drama" was received at the Walnut yesterday afternoon and evening with many hearty demonstrations of applause. It is easy to understand why such a piece as *The Rapparee* should not find favor in the eyes of the critics of the *Saturday Review*, but the very qualities likely to make it unsatisfactory in such a quarter are the very ones that appeal most strongly to the sympathies of an American audience. This and most other dramas of its class glorify gallant but misdirected efforts to free Ireland from a rule that has been oppressive, degrading, and disastrous to her people, and they touch too nearly upon matters that English Tories have little reason to feel gratified with for it to be expected that the London Tory journals will find them either edifying or entertaining. The great defect of Irish dramas is too much of a family resemblance, so that a new piece like *The Rapparee* has very much the appearance of being a rehash of its many predecessors. This peculiar quality, however, the public has been educated to look for, and it is doubtful whether it would be possible for an Irish drama to make a hit with the public if it ventured out of a certain limited circle of ideas. *The Rapparee*, the latest effort of the indefatigable Boucicault, is, we believe, a dramatization of one of Mrs. S. C. Hall's short stories, and it is quite up to the average of Boucicault's performances, and is much better than many of them. The plot gives the adventures of certain Irish chieftains about the time of the Battle of the Boyne, and the interest is about equally divided between love, intrigue, and fighting. The incidents are arranged with all of Boucicault's remarkable skill, and every act is made to wind up with a startling finale that leaves the audience in a state of uproarious excitement at the falling of the curtain. The piece is picturesque and romantic in itself, but perhaps its chief merit is in the fact that it gives some great opportunities for the machinist and stage carpenter. It is here that the genius of Boucicault the great most distinctly shows itself, and as far as mechanical effects are concerned, *The Rapparee* may be considered as one of his very best pieces. The piece is very handsomely placed upon the stage at the Walnut, and it is acted in a spirited manner, so that all its good points are made as prominent as possible. It was performed amid much applause yesterday, and, although the verdicts of Christmas audiences are to be accepted with some grains of allowance, the appearances are that *The Rapparee* is in for a successful run.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVER-SEAMING AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, Office No. 1318 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 13, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, Dec. 22d, and reopened on MONDAY, the 2d day of January, 1871.

A dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared on the capital stock of the Company, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 28th day of December next to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 22d of December, payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped. W. B. MENDENHALL,
12 14 13t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw8t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANT TREASURER,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 27, 1870.

Interest on Stocks of the United States maturing the first proximo will be paid without rebate on and after WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

GEORGE EYSTER,
12 27 2t Assistant Treasurer U. S.

☞ WEST JERSEY RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of the Treasurer and Secretary.

CAMDEN, Dec. 24, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable to the Stockholders at this date, at the Office of the Company, in CAMDEN, N. J., on and after THURSDAY, December 29, 1870.

The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Saturday, December 31, 1870.

GEORGE J. ROBBINS,
12 27 5t Treasurer W. J. R. R. Co.

☞ ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—REV. J. P. NEWMAN, D. D., Chaplain of the United States Senate, will deliver his celebrated Lecture, entitled

"THE MANY WIVES OF UTAH,"

On THURSDAY EVENING, December 29.

Admission.....50 cents.
Reserved seat.....75 cents.

Box sheet now open at Gould & Fisher's, No. 923 Chesnut street. 1t

☞ DEDICATION.—THE HALL OF DIVINE LODGE, No. 915 I. O. of G. T., FOURTH Street, below German, will be dedicated THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, ceremonies commencing at 7½ o'clock. S. B. CHASE, R. W. G. Templar, and other eminent speakers will be present. Admission free. All welcome. 1t*

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

☞ GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR,—HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Fair open at 10 o'clock.
CONCERT EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
Single Admission.....25 cents.
Season Tickets.....$1. [12 27

☞ COPIES FROM PRINTING EXECUTED at HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' can be taken on ALL the different varieties of Copying Papers. 1t

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.
FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
HENRY RASKE,
HAVING REMOVED TO
NO. 830 ARCH STREET,
Now offers great inducements in
Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs,
IN A GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES,
AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES!
THERE IS NO HUMBUG ABOUT IT!
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES!
ALL GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED OR THE MONEY REFUNDED.
OLD FURS CLEANED, REPAIRED, AND ALTERED TO THE LATEST STYLES.
HENRY RASKE,
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NE PLUS ULTRA
Minced Meat.
Unequalled for Quality.
CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.
DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN.
SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

ENCOURAGED BY THE RESULTS THUS FAR
OF OUR
Extraordinary Efforts to Clear Ourselves
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AN IMMENSE OVERSTOCK
WE WILL STILL CONTINUE
OUR SPECIAL SALE,
With its Reductions, Discounts, and Abatements!!!
We will sell at Such Prices as shall make this the
FINEST OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANTAGEOUS BUYING!!
OVERCOATS, SUITS, COATS, PANTS, VESTS, BOYS' WEAR, ETC. ETC.
All Sizes, Styles, and Goods.
SELLING SO CHEAP THAT PEOPLE NEED NOT PUT MUCH MONEY IN THEIR POCKETS WHEN THEY COME TO PATRONIZE THE
GREAT SALE AT
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
The Largest Clothing House in America,
S. E. CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

HATS.
WINTER CAPS.
A large and superior stock of tasteful CAPS, in Otter, Seal, and Astrachan, and in fine imitations. Also in Beaver Cloth, Plush, Cassimere, Velvet, and Silk, proper for skating, sleighing, walking, horseback riding or railroading, as well as for party and opera-going. Genuine SCOTCH CAPS in great variety. Melton's celebrated London DRESS and "DERBY" HATS, for which the undersigned is agent.
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HATTER,
CHESNUT Stree
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THE
DRESS HAT OF THE PERIOD.
In style most elegant, "yet not expressed in fancy." Of materials the richest and of workmanship the best.
In durability and in brilliancy most enduring.
In price most moderate. In ventilation perfect.
In comfort and easy fitting quite unequalled.
"A combination and a form indeed," as Shakespeare has it. Come and see.
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Cooking Ranges,
Portable Heaters, Low Down Grates, Slate Mantels Bath Boilers, Registers and Ventilators.
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THE VATICAN, No. 1010 CHESNUT STREET.—Statuary, Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Pedestals, and elegant articles of taste for the adornment of the parlor, dining-room, library, hall, and boudoir, and for bridal presents, purchased in Europe previous to the war at a great sacrifice, and will now be sold, retail, at correspondingly low prices. We invite an inspection at our spacious store and showrooms, up stairs. The price of all articles marked in plain figures. Goods packed and shipped free of charge. 10 29 2mrp

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THE LAST WEEK
OF THE
Grand Closing Out Sale of
BOOKS, Etc.,
AT 724 CHESNUT STREET.
An immense stock of Choice Books to be sold at a
GREAT SACRIFICE,
To close the business.
THE FIXTURES WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE DEC. 30, AT 10 A. M.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD, Agt,
12 24 2trp No. 724 CHESNUT Street.

GLOVES, ETC.
OPEN UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK P. M.
DURING THE REMAINDER OF THE YEAR
AT THE
Great Kid Glove Emporium.
PRICES ARE LOW.
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POPULARITY INCREASING.
ASSORTMENT STILL GOOD.
THE GREAT RUSH UNABATED.
CALL EARLY IN THE DAY TO GET TO THE COUNTER.
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LARGEST STOCK OF GLOVES IN THE CITY.
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1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and TWELFTH and CHESNUT and MARKET streets. Vacancies for Families and Single Gentlemen. Also, a suit of rooms on the second floor, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Also, table board. 10 24tf

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We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.
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JUST RECEIVED,
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AT LOW PRICES.
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Special Announcement
For the Holidays.
ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.
MEAD & ROBBINS
Invite special attention to their immense stock of
SILVER PLATED GOODS,
Selected for Holiday sales.
Tea Sets,
Triple Plate, Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per set.
Sets as low as $30, and a full stock of goods of every description in
Silver-Plated Ware Suitable for Holiday Presents.
EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.
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A NEW BOOK ABOUT RUSSIA.

The Emancipation of the Serfs—Result of Ten Years.

The London house of Smith, Elder & Co. has published Dr. Julius Eckhardt's work on "Modern Russia," a volume which makes a timely appearance in view of possible contingencies in Europe. Dr. Eckhardt, confining his researches chiefly to the reign of Alexander II, describes the present condition of Russia better than any other writer of the day, and a large part of his book is devoted to the serfs and the effect of the decree of emancipation. This decree became a law less than ten years ago—February, 1861—but this brief period has sufficed to create a peaceful revolution in the empire and to strengthen the Government by elevating twenty-five millions of persons from a condition of slavery to the rank of citizens and freeholders.

The old custom had been that a certain amount, usually a third, of every estate was reserved to the proprietor, the remainder falling to the use of the village community. But the peasants were obliged to cultivate their masters' portion without wages, and three days a week were generally devoted to this service. The serfs were divided into two classes, those who tilled the soil and the household servants, who were entirely dependent on and supported by their lord. The former possessed their land in common, which was divided anew, according to families, every nine years. It by no means followed that the head of a family received the same allotment at each recurring redistribution, and it frequently happened that the portions assigned him did not lie all together. The individual possessions of each man consisted of his house and garden, horses, cattle, and movable goods. Runaway serfs were severely dealt with, but any peasant desiring to quit his village and settle in the towns could do so by purchasing his freedom or by paying an annual tax to his lord. Many proprietors derived large sums in this way from serfs who had become wealthy merchants and tradesmen.

PROVISION OF THE EMANCIPATION ACT.

By the Emancipation act the freedom of the serfs, both agricultural and domestic, was assured, and the village communities were allowed to acquire absolute possession of the land by purchase, or to hold it under easy leases. Nothing else was altered. The household servants were to remain in their former positions, receiving fixed wages, until the 19th February, 1863, when they could terminate their engagement if they pleased. The serfs who were living in the towns remained for the same period under the old conditions, except that the tax paid to their lord was limited to thirty rubles (about £4) for a man and ten rubles for a woman. At the same time, all obligations on the proprietor to provide for his serfs in sickness, scarcity, or old age ceased.

Previously to the Emancipation act, it depended solely on the will of the proprietor as to what portions of his estate should be assigned to the village communities, the only rule being that each peasant was to receive four and a half dessiatins (about twelve acres) for his support. Here, then, arose a difficulty. It was the peasant's interest to get the cultivated and most productive par of the land, the lord's to keep in his own possession as much of those portions of his estate as possible. The question was left to the parties themselves to settle, under the supervision of officials appointed for the purpose and styled peace mediators. It was impossible, of course, to apply the same rules throughout such a diversified territory as the Russian Empire. It was therefore divided into three zones, each of which was subdivided into regions.

Special regulations were drawn up for each of these divisions, according to the varying conditions of soil, climate, and agricultural life and customs. These regulations were most complicated, and the transition period during which they were to be carried out was originally fixed to terminate in the present year, but a much longer time will probably elapse before the land question may be considered as settled. Not the least difficult part of the business is to be found in the fact that the Russian peasant, as a rule, hates work almost as much as the negroes in the West Indies showed they did after their emancipation, and he is ready, for the sake of immediate and temporary gratification, to surrender all his prospects of future well-being and prosperity.

RESULTS OF TEN YEARS.

The results of this change, as described by Dr. Eckhardt, are summed up by the London *Spectator* in its review of his work:—

The serfs settled in towns were the first to recognize the benefits conferred upon them. They were no longer in danger of being recalled, at the caprice of their lord, for their lucrative occupations, to resume the old drudgery they had abandoned; and the tax which they were to pay for the next two years was a mere trifle. The lower orders of these, such as mechanics, droschky drivers, and the like, after the fashion of true Russian peasants, immediately proceeded to get drunk, and paraded the streets in bands, shouting "Volyushka!" "Volyushka," "dear little freedom." The agricultural serfs, on the other hand, did not at first comprehend what had been done. Their ignorance was played upon by political agitators, and disturbances arose in various quarters. They thought that the real Emancipation act of the Tsar had been tampered with in its transmission to them. They said, "We belong to the lords, but the land belongs to us," and they imagined that it had been the Tsar's intention to give them absolute possession of the land without any payment to the proprietors. These disturbances were, however, easily suppressed, though not without bloodshed, and the readjustment of the land tenure has since gone peaceably on. But is is not until a comprehensive system of education—such as that now in contemplation—is in force throughout the land, that the Emancipation act will bear the full fruits contemplated by its enlightened originators.

THE MOST POWERFUL SECT IN RUSSIA.

Dr. Eckhardt gives a long account of the religious sects in Russia. The most powerful is that of the Raskolnikoi or Old Believers, who date from 1657. In that year the patriarch Nikon carried out a revision of the mass books and rituals, which, owing to the errors of ignorant copyists, had caused considerable alteration in the old teaching of the Greek Church. But the majority of the people and the inferior clergy, with one solitary bishop at their head, still clung to them, and nine years later were solemnly banned as heretics in a council held for that purpose. At the death of their bishop the Old Believers became subdivided into priestless sects, and sects still possessing ordained ministers. The former held that the link of apostolical ordination was broken, their bishop having died without consecrating any other bishop; the latter recruited the ranks of their clergy by secessions from the dominant Church. At the present day, they are connived at, if not tolerated, by the Government, with which they have come to some tacit kind of understanding. Their history in Dr. Eckhardt's hands reads like a romance.

MODERN TOLERANCE.—Nothing perhaps can in the long run be worse for humanity than the notion that men should be hated and persecuted for their opinions. The world may be held to have learnt this lesson. It has found it out. And everybody knows that the reason why it is bad, and why it can never answer to persecute and put down those who think differently from ourselves, is because no man can be *certain* that his view of truth is the correct one. If one could be *sure* upon this point, war against a false opinion would be right and expedient. It can never be so, because we are really *in doubt* upon the subject; because when A. says, "I hold the truth;" and B. says, "No, you hold falsehood; I hold the truth," there is no umpire to whom appeal can be made to decide between them. These are the cases in which, as the world has by this time pretty well learned, absolute toleration is and should be the rule. But surely we are in danger, in these latter days, of falling into the equally mistaken converse of the mistake our forefathers fell into. They very readily burned with a "divine white-heat," as Carlyle says of indignation against both wrong-doers and wrong-thinkers. We extend an equally tepid tolerance to both! But we may quite depend upon this—that unless, to use the words of our poet-prophet again, a sufficient number of heroic men are found in the nation to stand forth with the hot indignant protest on their lips that such things shall not be—such things as have been too much lately tolerated among us—we shall "right surely, we for one, stumble to the Devil, and are every day and hour, little as we imagine it, making progress thither."—*Saint Paul's.*

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS UNDER DIFFERENT WILLS.—The town of Sherborn, Mass., has just become entitled to about $50,000, the bequests of Thomas Sawin and Martha, his sister, late of Natick. The Newton *Journal* states that reciprocal wills were made nearly twenty years ago by the brother and sister, by which the survivor was to have nearly all the property, on condition that a suitable provision was made for a Mrs. Perry, their only sister. Thomas died in 1868; but this will was contested by Mrs. Perry, and was not allowed until Martha had made a satisfactory arrangement with her sister—giving her a life interest in a certain house in Granville, $8000 down, and an annuity of $900 during Mrs. Perry's life and that of her daughter. In 1869 Martha Sawin died, leaving a will which gave all her property but about $7000 to the town of Sherborn, for the maintenance of a high school. This will Mrs. Perry also contested, and it was not allowed until the parties interested had agreed that she should have the estate at Granville in fee simple, and a sum of money equivalent to two life annuities of $900 each, and $10,000 in money. By this arrangement Sherborn loses about $10,000, but gets nevertheless, the handsome sum of $50,000.

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Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

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And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 28 mws

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BEST $1 25 KID GLOVE IN AMERICA.

Every pair guaranteed, if they rip or tear, another pair given in exchange.

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INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

GEORGE FRYER,

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Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

Silks in Great Variety,

With a stock of

Rich India and French Fancy Goods,

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SILK AND WORSTED EMBROIDERIES

For Chairs, Cushions, Praying Stools, Slippers, Pin Cushions, Etageres, etc.

CARVED SWISS GOODS,

A handsome and superior assortment.

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The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of Road.

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The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund. The convertibility privilege attached to these bonds cannot fail to cause them, at an early day, to command a market price considerably above par. U. S. Five-twenties at present prices return only 4½ per cent. currency interest, while these bonds pay 9½ per cent., and we regard them to be as safe and fully equal as a security to any Railroad Bond issued; and until they are placed upon the New York Stock Exchange, the rules of which require the road to be completed, we obligate ourselves to rebuy at any time any of these bonds sold by us after this date at the same price as realized by us on their sale.

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6 27 mwf 6m

SWEARING IN ENGLAND.

Lord Byron, recounting his famous hero's first adventure in England, says:—

"Juan did not understand a word
Of English, save their shibboleth 'G—d d—n!'
And even that he had so rarely heard
He sometimes thought 'twas only their 'Salam,'
Or 'God be with you!' and 'tis not absurd
To think so; for, half English as I am
(To my misfortune), never can I say
I heard them wish 'God with you' save that way."

It is not pleasant to know that the use of a specially repulsive imprecation is accepted abroad as indisputable proof of an Englishman's nationality, but it is true nevertheless. A popular living actor tells a good story illustrative of the melancholy fact. Driving about the streets of Havana, his horse stumbled in a puddle, and splashed a parade-bound Spanish soldier from head to foot. Drawing his sword, the angry soldier fiercely attacked the unlucky black driver of the volante, and by the time the astonished comedian could jump out of the vehicle had sent the man bleeding to the ground. Being arrayed in a linen tail-coat and Panama hat, the crowd, attracted by the row, took the actor for an American, and made no attempt to stop the soldier from assaulting him in the same style. As his would-be murderer rushed towards him, the Englishman put himself in an attitude of defense, and in his extremity shouted, "—— your eyes! what do you mean?" upon which the excited spectators roared out, "Inglese! Inglese!" and the soldier pulled himself up, and contented himself with marching off with the vehicle, while a shopkeeper kindly invited the actor to take shelter in his shop.

Swearing lost caste in Anne's reign; at least the *Tatler* assures us it was eschewed by all well-bred men, and left to bullies, who, hoping sound and noise might pass for sense and courage, delighted in "'ounds," "thunder," "furies," and such rumbling expletives, and adorned their conversation with oaths and blasphemies, by way of tropes and figures. It divides the lovers of these excrescences of talk into two sects, the high and low, the low swearer being generally a phlegmatic, the high swearer a choleric coxcomb. "The man of phlegm is sensible of the emptiness of his discourses, and will tell you that 'I' fackins, such a thing is true!' or if you warm him a little he may run into passion, and cry, 'Ods bodkins, you do not say right!' But the high affects a sublimity in dullness, and invokes hell and damnation at the breaking of a glass or the slowness of the drawer." The *Tatler's* assertion that swearing had gone out of fashion is, however, contradicted by the story of the Duchess of Marlborough calling upon Murray, afterwards Lord Mansfield, and not finding him in, refusing to leave her name. "I could not make out, sir, who she was," said his clerk, "but she swore so dreadfully that I am sure she must be a lady of quality!" Nor could there be said to be any sign of reform in another part of the kingdom. Swift, in one of his famous "Drapier Letters," says it is unnecessary to state that swearing is a pet vice among Irishmen, and computes that one-third of the population may be designated "swearing souls." He proposes a tax of twelve-pence per oath; calculating to thereby raise ninety-one thousand pounds a year from five thousand gentlemen able to afford an oath every day, twenty-five thousand pounds from ten thousand farmers, and a like amount from the rest of the people. This he calls a modest calculation, since every one knows there is a much greater consumption of oaths, Dublin alone containing a hundred pretty fellows that swear at least fifty oaths a head daily, while a small Connaught fair was good for three thousand, and the militia on muster-day would get through three hundred in the course of eight hours. "It is true," he owns, "it would be impossible to turn all oaths into ready money; for a shilling is so great a duty on swearing that, if it was carefully exacted, the common people might as well pretend to drink wine as to swear, and an oath would be as rare among them as a clean shirt."

In 1774 English ladies minced out "O Lud!" with their pretty lips, the Crabtrees and Backbites larding their scandal with 'slife, 'sdeath, or 'fore gad. Honest Bob Acres, revelling in such eccentric exclamations as "odds whips and wheels," "odds blushes and blooms," "odds triggers and flints," declares "damns have had their day," being superseded by a new method of swearing, "invented by a commander of our militia, who says that there is no meaning in the common oaths, and that nothing but their antiquity makes them respectable: because, he says, the ancients would never stick to an oath or two, but would say by Jove, or by Bacchus, or by Mars, or by Venus, or by Pallas, according to the sentiment; so that, to swear with propriety, the oath should be an echo to the sense, and this is called the oath referential or sentimental swearing." Ridiculous as all this seems, Sheridan was guilty of little or no exaggeration; such was the practice of the dandies of the day, who thus avoided what Lady Wallace calls the *grossierete* of an oath, although not so utterly as her own Daffodil with his D. I. O., for "damme, I'm off!"—an example of initial swearing perhaps surpassed by the official who condensed a refusal into three letters by writing U. B. D. on the corner of the applicant's epistle.

THE CATHOLIC MISSIONS IN CHINA.

Recent events in China having directed a considerable share of public attention to the Roman Catholic missions in that country, a few notes as to their present condition may be interesting. From the most trustworthy information attainable, it would appear that there are at the present time in China and its dependencies, including Mongolia, Mantchuria, Corea, and Thibet, 34 bishops, 348 foreign priests, 153 native priests; 17 colleges, with 681 pupils; 1000 day schools, attended by 15,491 scholars; 41 orphanages, in which 4235 inmates are housed and fed; and 10 establishments of the Sisters of Mercy, including the one destroyed by the mob at Tientsin. The number of professing Christians is reckoned to be about 450,000, or one in every fifty of the entire population of the countries named. This number is probably an exaggeration, but still there can be no doubt that the Christians are to be counted by hundreds of thousands. Of these a large proportion are hereditary Christians, being the descendants of those who were brought to the faith by the early missionaries, and the priests of the present day point with pride to entire communities who from father to son for upwards of a century have held no other faith than that of Christ. That the number of conversions of late years falls infinitely short of those due to the exertions of the first missionaries is not for an instant denied. Indeed, the reported success of the latter seems almost fabulous. We learn from *The Annals of the Propagation of the Faith*, that on the arrival of John de Montcorvin at Pekin in 1300 he found there no fewer than 6000 Catholics, the fruit of the labors of two Italian missionaries who made their way to the capital in 1247. To John de Montcorvin succeeded Xavier, Ricci, and Adam Schaal, all of whom achieved great successes and obtained immense influence. The number of the converts made by Xavier and Ricci is not stated, but Schaal is said to have baptized—between the years 1650 and 1664, when he was thrown into prison, where he died—100,000 Chinese with his own hands. Verbiest, who died in 1668, and over whose body the reigning Emperor pronounced a panegyric, was the last of the great founders of Roman Catholicism in China. The reputation enjoyed by these devoted men was well earned. With unwearying assiduity they labored for the general as well as the spiritual welfare of the Chinese, and produced, besides religious works, a number of books on scientific subjects, which from the information they contain and the idiomatic purity of the texts have so recommended themselves even to the fastidious taste of native scholars as to be regarded by them as classic. For the last two hundred years there has been a decided falling off in the literary achievements of the missionaries. At several of the missions there are now printing offices directed by the missionaries; but the books which issue from them, besides reprints of the writings of the early missionaries, are of a comparatively unimportant character. At the colleges Latin, philosophy, and theology are taught, as well as drawing, painting, Chinese literature, and various trades; but beyond turning out skilful craftsmen these establishments have proved themselves destitute of any special results.

CHRISTMAS IN ITALY.

Among the arrangements for the celebration first stands the *Presepio*. This is not a mere representation of the manger where the new-born Jesus was laid between an ox and ass, according to Catholic tradition, but a view of Bethlehem and the country around extending sometimes as far as Jerusalem. The manger is indeed the centre of the *Presepio*—the chief point of attraction, the goal towards which every foot is directed, every face turned, every eye fixed; hence its name. It is always the work of several days; many weeks are often given to its building. Sticks and boards of every length and width form the frame of mountains and valleys; painted paper and cork simulate rocks and earth; mosses and evergreens of every kind make the whole look so natural that few would ever guess what the ground of a *Presepio* is made of; water-falls and streams, boats and bridges, grottoes and fountains, huts, houses, palaces, churches even and steeples; nothing is forgotten that can give an appearance of reality to the construction. *Presepios* erected in churches are mostly very handsome; and seldom is anything seen in them that may by its oddity turn the mind away from the main object of their being. But in private houses, and other places where children or persons not exceedingly well versed in history act as architects, the strangest anachronisms are occasionally committed. Convents and monks deck the hills; priests and bishops find their way to Bethlehem, and pay their homage to the Messiah. The confessional itself may add to the solemnity of the occasion—when the pious among the Jews do not venture to go and worship the Holy Child without having first confessed their sins, and received the communion. Such mistakes, however, are not as rife as they might be; and, on the whole, everything in a *Presepio* is rather tending to inspire devotion than merriment.

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Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

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Watches,
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Jewelry, and
Silverware
In Great Variety.

A fine assortment of BAND and CHAIN BRACELETS, OPERA CHAINS, NECKLACES, Etc. Our prices are unusually low.

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The Largest, Finest, and Cheapest

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JOHN BRENNAN,

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IS STILL AT THE OLD-ESTABLISHED STAND,

No. 520 ARCH Street,

And is selling at LOW PRICES, previous to making alterations, his stock of

Fine Watches, Jewelry,
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SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

8 2 1y

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APpropriation to the Police Department for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of eight hundred and fifty-five thousand three hundred and eighteen dollars and ninety-six cents, ($855,318 96), be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the Department of Police for the year 1871, as follows:

Item 1. For salary of Mayor, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of two clerks, at fifteen hundred dollars each, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 3. For salary of messenger, nine hundred and twelve dollars and fifty cents, ($912 50.)

Item 4. For salary of chief of police, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars

Item 5. For salary of fire marshal, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 6. For expenses of fire marshal in procuring evidence concerning, and in the investigation of fires that are alleged to be incendiary or arising from other than natural causes, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 7. For salaries of seven high constables, at twelve hundred dollars each, eight thousand four hundred ($8400) dollars.

Item 8. For salaries of eight detectives, at twelve hundred dollars each, nine thousand six hundred ($9600) dollars.

Item 9. For salaries of twenty lieutenants, at eleven hundred and fifty dollars each, twenty-three thousand ($23,000) dollars.

Item 10. For salaries of thirty-six sergeants, at ten hundred and eighty-two dollars and forty cents each, thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and forty cents ($38,966 40).

Item 11. For salaries of seven hundred and fifty-five policemen, at two dollars and fifty cents per day each, six hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents ($688,937 50.)

Item 12. For the uniforms of seven hundred and fifty-five policemen, at forty dollars each, thirty thousand two hundred ($30,200) dollars.

Item 13. For repairs to station-houses, rooms, and cells, and for furniture and boats, and repairs to the same, also for gas for station-houses, twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars; provided, that all bills shall first be approved by the Committee on Police.

Item 14. For cleansing station-houses, rooms and cells, forty-six hundred ($4600) dollars.

Item 15. For conveyance of prisoners by van, five thousand ($5000) dollars. This work to be given to the lowest bidder upon proposals invited for the same.

Item 16. For meals and medical attendance, eighteen hundred ($1800) dollars.

Item 17. For bedding, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 18. For badges, rattles, buttons, maces, and belts for officers; also for lanterns, fifteen hundred ($1500) dol

Item 19. For stoves and heaters, and repairs to the same, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 20. For fuel, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars. And all coal used shall be obtained from miners and shippers only.

Item 21. For incidental expenses, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 22. For stationery and printing, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 23. For arrest and conviction of offenders and for foreign telegraph expenses, one thousand ($1000) doll

Item 24. For expenses in procuring evidence and in the investigation of alleged violations of law, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 25. For expenses of the pursuit of criminals who have escaped beyond the limits of the police districts of the city, five hundred ($5 0) dollars.

Item 26. For the extrication or exhumation of any persons or the remains of any persons buried in ruins of buildings accidentally destroyed, three hundred ($300) dolla

Item 27. For taking up dogs and killing the same, twenty-five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 28. For ice to station-houses and central office, four hundred and twenty-five ($425) dollars.

Item 29. For rent of station-house, Chestnut Hill, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 30. For advertising, five hundred ($50)) dollars.

Item 31. For placing the name plates on the public lamps of the city, where the name of the streets have been changed, and for repairs to name-plates, the same to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Police, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 32. To pay bill of Messrs. McManus & O'Rourke for paving in front of Eighteenth district station house, three hundred and seventy-seven dollars and fifty-six cents ($377 56).

Item 33. For furniture for new station house, Fifth police district, one thousand ($1000) dollars; provided that all bills shall be first approved by the Committee on Police.

Item 34. For pay of architect for services in the erection of the new police station house, Fifth district, and for preparation of plans and specifications for the same, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Mayor,

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-first day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APpropriation to the Department of the City Treasurer for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of twenty-four thousand eight hundred ($24,800) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of City Treasurer for the year 1871, as follows:

Item 1. For salary of City Treasurer, two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars.

Item 2. For salaries of Chief Clerk, fifteen hundred dollars; paying teller, twelve hundred dollars; stock clerk, twelve hundred dollars; transfer clerk, twelve hundred dollars, and warrant clerk, twelve hundred dollars—six thousand three hundred ($6300) dollars.

Item 3. For salaries of miscellaneous clerks and messenger, eight thousand eight hundred ($8800) dollars.

Item 4. For salaries of temporary book-keepers, and for compensation of Chief Clerk for extra services, made necessary by the resolution relative to paying certain interest and loans in coin, and to provide therefor, approved September 21, 1870, one thousand two hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 5. For books, printing and stationery, three thousand five hundred ($3500) dollars.

Item 6. For advertising, etc., five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 7. For fuel, stamps required by act of Congress, office and other expenses, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

And the warrants shall be drawn by the City Treasurer.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CERtain transfers to be made in the appropriation to the Police Department for the year 1870.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to make the following transfers in the items of appropriation made to the Department of Police for the year 1870, amounting to the sum of sixteen hundred and thirty-five dollars:

From item 5, for salary of Chief of Detectives, to item 16, for meals and medical attendance, two hundred and forty dollars.

From item 10, for salaries of sergeants, to item 23, for ice to station-houses and central office, two hundred and ninety-five dollars

From item 12, for uniforms of policemen, to item 21, for incidental expenses, five hundred dollars.

From item 12, for uniforms of policemen, to item 22, for stationery and printing, two hundred dollars.

From item 26, for the extrication or exhumation of any persons or remains of any persons buried in ruins of buildings accidentally destroyed, to item 20, for fuel, four hundred dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APpropriation to the Guardians of the Poor for the year 1871.

Section 1. The Select and Common Council of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of four hundred and forty-one thousand six hundred and twenty ($441,620) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses of that department for the year 1871, as follows:

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT.

Item 1. For drugs and medicines, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 2. For sugar, butter, lard, oat and cake meal one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 3. For brandy, wine, whisky and porter, five thousand five hundred ($5500) dollars.

Item 4. For surgical instruments, leeches, leeching and microscope, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 5. For books and binding for medical library and preservation of pathological specimens, five hundred ($500) dollars.

Item 6. For marketing for hospital and nurses' tables twelve thousand ($12,000) dollars.

Item 7. For salaries of apothecary and assistant recording clerk, two thousand one hundred and fifty ($2150) dollars.

Item 8. For wages on pay-roll, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 9. For board of resident physician, two thousand six hundred and twenty ($2620) dollars.

Item 10. For incicental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

INSANE DEPARTMENT.

Item 11. For marketing for insane department, two thousand five hundred ($2500) dollars.

Item 12. For salaries of resident physician, assistant physician, and board of assistant resident physician, two thousand eight hundred and sixty ($2860) dollars.

Item 13. For wages on pay-roll chargeable to insane asylum, six thousand seven hundred ($6700) dollars.

Item 14. For incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 14½. For salary of warden, as recommended by the Board of Public Charities, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

CHILDREN'S ASYLUM.

Item 15. For marketing and supplies for matrons' and nurses' tables, nine hundred ($900) dollars.

Item 16. For wages on pay-roll, chargeable to Children's Asylum, seven hundred and eighty ($780) dollars.

Item 17. For salaries of matron, teacher, and assistant matron, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 18. For incidental expenses, two hundred and fifty ($250) dollars.

HOUSE GENERALLY.

Item 19. For flour, corn and corn meal, thirty-five thousand dollars ($35,000) dollars.

Item 20. For beef, mutton, veal, pork and bacon, sixty thousand dollars ($60,000) dollars.

Item 21. For tea, coffee, rye, sugar and molasses, thirty-four thousand ($34,000) dollars.

Item 22. For codfish, butter, lard, rice, corn, hominy, barley, salt and pepper, twenty thousand five hundred ($20,500) dollars.

Item 23. For potatoes, beans and other vegetables, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 24. For crackers, hops, malt, vinegar and pickles, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 25. For marketing for Old Women's Asylum, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 26. For marketing for Almshouse, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 27. For dry goods, ten thousand ($10,000) dollars.

Item 28. For boots, shoes, hats and caps, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 29. For hosiery, yarn, thread, cotton, combs, needles and trimmings, two thousand eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 30. For tobacco, soap, lime and starch, two thousand eight hundred ($2800) dollars.

Item 31. For hardware, crockery, tinware, brushes and brooms, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 32. For purchase and repairs of stoves and castings and cooking apparatus, six hundred ($600).

Item 33. For general repairs to house, plumbing, gas-fitting and materials thereof, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 34. For fuel, of which all coal used shall be obtained from miners or shippers only, nineteen thousand ($19,000) dollars.

Item 35. For gas and oil, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 36. For furniture and straw, five thousand ($5000) dollars.

Item 37. For cleaning sink and chimneys, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 38. For salaries of steward, clerk and storekeeper, house agent, matron and steward's clerk, five thousand eight hundred ($5800) dollars.

Item 39. For salaries of doorkeeper, engineer, assistant engineer, plumber and gas-fitter, baker, general watchman and police officer, four thousand and eighty ($4080) dolla

Item 40. For wages on pay roll, chargeable to house, generally, two thousand seven hundred ($2700) dollars.

Item 41. For fire hose and repairs for the same, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 42. For incidental expenses, four hundred ($400) dollars.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.

Item 43. For leather, lasts and shoefindings, five thousand ($5000) dollars

Item 44. For tallow, caustic, alkali and material for making soap, two thousand three hundred ($2300) dollars.

Item 45. For chain, filling, and weaving materials nine thousand ($9000) dollars

Item 46. For tools, coal, iron, and steel, five hundred (500) dollars.

Item 47. For tin, wire, zinc, sheet iron, glass, paints, varnish, oil, glue, and brushes, two thousand ($2000 dollars.

Item 48. For lumber, two thousand ($2000) dollars.

Item 49. For purchase of hardware and iron for making bedsteads, one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 50. For salary of superintendent, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 51. For wages on pay-roll chargeable to the manufactory and overwork, six hundred and fifty ($650) dollars.

Item 52. For incidental expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars.

FARM AND BLOCKLEY ESTATE.

Item 53. For lumber and repairs, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 54. For lime, sand, and masonry, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 55. For repairing wharf, pumping engine, and meadow banks, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 56. For straw and feed for horses and cows, and for purchase of milk, five thousand five hundred ($5500) dollars.

Item 57. For seeds, manures, and farming utensils, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 58. For purchases of horses, cows, wagons &c., one thousand ($1000) dollars.

Item 59. For iron and blacksmith work, eight hundred ($800) dollars.

Item 60. For salaries of farmer and gardener, seventeen hundred ($1700) dollars.

Item 61. For wages on pay-roll chargeable to farm and garden, two hundred ($200) dollars.

Item 62. For incidental expenses, three hundred and fifty ($350) dollars.

OUT-DOOR EXPENSES.

Item 63. For salaries of secretary, out-door agent, messenger, wagon driver and visitor of children, four thousand three hundred ($4300) dollars.

Item 64. For travelling expenses of house agent and support of non-residents, three hundred ($300) dollars.

Item 65. For ground rent of city office, one hundred and eighty ($180) dollars.

Item 66. For repairs to city office, gas, water and incidental office expenses, three hundred ($300) dollars

Item 67. For expenses of support and bastardy cases twenty thousand five hundred ($20,500) dollars.

Item 68. For cost of serving processes and removal of non-residents, twelve hundred ($1200) dollars.

Item 69. For cupping, leeching and burial cases, six hundred ($600) dollars.

Item 70. For rent of visitors' offices, twelve hundred and fifty ($1250) dollars.

Item 71. For salaries of out-door visitors, six thousand four hundred (6400) dollars.

Item 72. For salaries of out-door physicians and apothecaries, two thousand five hundred and eighty ($2580) dollars.

Item 73. For maintaining and educating two deaf mutes in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum in the city, seven hundred and twenty ($720) dollars.

Item 74. For support of twelve feeble-minded children in the Pennsylvania Training School at Media, "in accordance with an ordinance" approved December 31, 1862, three hundred dollars for each child, three thousand six hundred ($3600) dollars.

Item 75. For stationery, printing and advertising, twenty-two hundred ($2200) dollars.

Item 76. For railroad tickets for guardians and medical board, five hundred and fifty ($550) dollars.

Item 77. For provisions for smallpox patients, one hundred ($100) dollars.

Item 78. For incidental expenses, two hundred ($200) dollars.

FOR RELIEF OF OUT DOOR POOR.

Item 79. For First poor district, First, Second and Twenty-sixth wards, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 80. For Second poor district, Third and Fourth wards, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 81. For Third poor district, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth wards, eight thousand five hundred ($8500) dollars.

Item 82. For Fourth poor district, Sixth, Ninth and Tenth wards, seven thousand five hundred ($7500) dollars.

Item 83. For Fifth poor district, Eleventh and Twelfth wards, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 84. For Sixth poor district, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth wards, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 85. For Seventh poor district, Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth wards, seven thousand ($7000) dollars.

Item 86. For Eighth poor district, Nineteenth and Twenty-fifth wards, six thousand ($6000) dollars.

Item 87. For Ninth poor district, Twentieth and part of Twenty-first ward, three thousand ($2020) dollars.

Item 88. For Tenth poor district, Manayunk and North Penn, three thousand ($3000) dollars.

Item 89. For Eleventh poor district, Twenty-fourth and Twenty-seventh wards, two thousand four hundred ($2400) dollars.

Item 90. For insurance on buildings, fifteen hundred ($1500) dollars.

Item 91. For new boilers, piping, gas-fitting, plumbing, lighting, and water for extension of insane department, fifteen thousand ($15,000) dollars.

And warrants shall be drawn by the Guardians of the Poor in accordance with existing ordinances.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APpropriation to pay certain counsel fees.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of forty-five hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to pay counsel fees in the matter of remission of penalty against city for non-payment of State taxes.

Warrants to be drawn by the City Solicitor.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-fourth day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE TO MAKE AN APpropriation to the Clerks of Councils

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to item 7 of the appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for the expenses of the year 1870.

LOUIS WAGNER.
President of Common Council.

Attest—JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-third day of December, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

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MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

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21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

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ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

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THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, WATCHES, GOLD CHAINS, ETC., ETC.
On Thursday,

Dec. 29, at 1 o'clock, at the auction rooms, will be sold diamond jewelry, viz.:—Sets ear rings and broches, solitaire and cluster rings and pins, cross studs, two solitaire diamonds weighing 2¼ and 3 carats, diamond and sapphire stud, gold opera and other chains, watches ¾ and independent seconds, musical box, fine double-barrelled gun, etc. 12 27 2t

Sale at the Auction Rooms.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, Mirrors, Fire-proof Safes, fine Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, China, Glassware, three Gunning Boats, Stoves, fine Velvet, Brussels, and other Carpets, etc.
On Thursday Morning,

Dec. 29, at 9 o'clock, about 600 lots superior household furniture, comprising a general assortment. 21 2

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—No. 704 Chesnut street.

THE SECOND HOLIDAY COLLECTION OF THE BROOKLYN ART GALLERY—120 FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
On Tuesday Evening and Wednesday Morning,
At the Auction Rooms, 120 fine modern Oil Paintings, never before exhibited. 1t

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE VALUABLE TOOLS AND MACHINERY OF A SILVERSMITH.
On Wednesday Morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Filbert streets, up stairs. [12 24 2t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 239 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LAST SALE FOR THIS SEASON OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
On Thursday Morning, [12 23 4t
December 29, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 Chesnut Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

SALE OF CURIOSITIES, COINS, MEDALS, TOKENS, ETC.,
On Wednesday afternoon,

Dec. 28, at 3 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of curiosities, books, coins, tokens, United States cents, etc. etc. Catalogues now ready at the auction store. 1t

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, PARIAN GOODS, ETC.,
On Thursday morning,

At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, will be sold an assortment of fine silver-plated ware, consisting of elegant tea services, coffee urns, waiters, oyster tureens, castors, fruit dishes, cake baskets, wine castors, butter dishes, syrup pitchers, spoons of every pattern, fine ivory-handle knives and forks, silver-plated forks, ladles, etc. Also, a number of Parian figures. 12 27 2t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS, CASH AUCTION HOUSE,
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. 12 24 5

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Personal attention given to sales of household furniture at dwellings.
Public sales of furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 Chesnut street, every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars see "Public Ledger."
N. B.—A superior class of furniture at private sale

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Regular Auction Sale of Horses, Wagons, Harness, Etc., every Thursday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.
Gentlemen's private establishments disposed of at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Etc., to suit the need of all classes of purchasers, constantly on hand.
Carriages taken on Storage.
Superior Stabling for Horses on sale or at livery.
Outside Sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on Horses, Carriages, and Harness. DOYLE & NICHOLS,
10 19 tf Auctioneers.

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ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Lbs., Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·25; Stove, $7·50; Nut, $6·25.

SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·25.

SHAMOKIN—Grate, $6·50; Stove, $6·75; Nut, $5·75.

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$4·75 FOR A LONG TON OF NUT COAL at EASTWICK & BROTHER'S Coal Yard, TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 8 20 rpt

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PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

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THE SAN DOMINGO QUARREL.

Open War Between the President and Sumner—A Disgraceful Senatorial Debate—The Political Results of Pressing the San Domingo Job—Revolution in the Republican Party—Forney Retires in Disgust—The Georgia Election—Cameron's Mission South a Failure—No Cabinet Changes Probable at Present.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24, 1870.

The week just closed will be marked as one the most memorable of Grant's administration. It has made the breach between the President and some of the ablest and most influential members of his party not only tangible and positive, but to all appearances irreconcilable. The war with Sumner partakes of the intensest type of bitterness, and it has made many hitherto neutrals take their bearings and declare for or against the coercive policy of the President. The disorganization in the Senate, under the lead of Sumner, Patterson, and Schurz, and soon to be imitated in the House by Farnsworth, Logan, and others, is not inspired so much by hostility to the acquisition of San Domingo as by the strange and imperious test of political fidelity made by the administration. No Senator would have quarrelled with the President because he proposed and advised the annexation of San Domingo; but the ablest and most respected Republican Senators feel compelled to resist a measure that looks to the acquisition of territory by a violent policy that ignores the Senate as part of the treaty-making power. President Grant urged the ratification of the treaty annexing San Domingo during the last session. He went even so far as to call upon Senators at their rooms, and to lobby with them at the Capitol, to persuade them to support the measure. But after the fullest investigation of the subject the Senate rejected the treaty, and there it was supposed the effort would end. It was then that Butler's peculiar statesmanship came into play. He shines most when there is no regular or honest way of attaining a desired end, and he promptly came to the relief of defunct San Domingo. He found a precedent in the violent action of the Democratic party in the annexation of Texas, and he spawned the resolution of annexation, whereby a two-thirds vote in the Senate was obviated. In an evil moment the President accepted the Butler programme, and thereby made a most dangerous assault upon the prerogative of the Senate. That such men as Sumner, Ferry, Buckingham, Schurz, Trumbull, Carpenter and others should feel like resenting such an attempt at usurpation was most natural, and Sumner would not tolerate even for a moment the invasion of the powers of the Senate. The preliminary struggle came off on Morton's resolution for a roving commission to inquire into the people, resources, climate, etc., of the proposed purchase—a measure free from grave objections, but Sumner accepted the skirmish as the beginning of the grand battle, and the debate developed some most disgraceful scenes. Chandler and Conkling were the leaders of the crusade against Sumner, and the latter showed great aptness in imitating the arrogance and buffoonery of the former. Insolent threats were made on the floor of the Senate that Sumner would be forced to vacate the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations—a position he has held for ten years—and the most disgusting personalities were indulged in by some of the Senators. After a Senatorial brawl lasting until daylight, the resolution was passed with but a few dissenting votes.

The vote on Morton's resolution has been proclaimed as a great administration victory; but all intelligent observers well know that it is but the beginning of a political storm of fearful magnitude and power, and an organized opposition to the administration inside of the Republican party is the substantial result of the victory which such men as Chandler, Butler, Cameron, etc., swagger about so much. Whether San Domingo, with its semi-savage people, its internal revolutions, and its unknown and unestimated debt, should be made part of our territory, is not the question. It may or may not be wise to annex the island and give it the rights of a Territory, but the statesmen of the Republican party will not consent to its annexation in any other way than provided by the Constitution and the laws. The Senate is a co-ordinate branch of the treaty-making power, and it could as well surrender its power over legislation as to surrender its power over treaties. The President recognized the rights of the Senate in the attempt to receive San Domingo by treaty, but when that failed, he has been misled by the known and notorious "jobbers" of Congress—the Camerons and Chandlers of the Senate, and the Butlers of the House—to invade the prerogatives of the Senate and annex the island in defiance of the constitutional power of the Senate. This has made open and implacable war between the President and Sumner, and has estranged many of the best men from the President. All disinterested and dispassionate men say that San Domingo cannot be so important to the administration or to the country as a united Republican party, and it is a sad misfortune that the President has not heeded the sincere counsels of sincere and intelligent men. The effort to acquire San Domingo in so violent a manner but strengthens the numerous imputations of speculation and fraud in the purchase. None implicate the President in speculations, but it is accepted on all sides that the men about him who are forcing the project must have something more than patriotic motives to drive the administration into a bitter war with its own friends. Experienced politicians, who have observed events here for many years, regard the San Domingo scheme as but a repetition of the Lecompton scheme of Buchanan. It hopelessly divided the Democratic party and plunged it into despair and defeat, and the San Domingo rupture certainly promises quite as much for Grant and Republicanism. Until the issue was made in the Senate this week the discontent was smothered, and with care it might have slumbered for months to come, or even until some opportune occasion opened the way for reconciliation; but now the war has been causelessly forced by the President, and it seems impossible to effect a reconciliation.

Fortunately Congress adjourned just after the rupture in the Senate, or Sumner would have been deposed in the heat of the quarrel, and an open and uncontrollable revolution thus inaugurated in the Republican ranks. Even Morton was alarmed at the storm he had raised, and was compelled to disavow the madness of Conkling and Chandler; and it is probable that when the Senators return on the 4th proximo the removal of Sumner will not be attempted. Should he be displaced, Patterson and Schurz would follow, and thenceforth the administration would be in a hopeless minority in the Senate. But even if the most conciliatory counsels prevail now, the ultimate disorganization of the Republican party of the Senate cannot be averted if the San Domingo scheme is still pressed by the administration. It cannot be acquired by the Butler fraud of a Congressional resolution, thus ignoring the Senate as part of the treaty-making power, without a direct issue between the President and nearly every Senator who is recognized by the country as a statesman. Can the administration afford such an issue? The speculators and jobbers of Congress will say that it can; but the statesmen, the independent press, and the people will answer that such an issue involves utter destruction to Republicanism.

Colonel Forney has been placed in a most unpleasant position by this San Domingo war. He was required to attack Sumner and his supporters in the *Chronicle*. This was the last feather on the camel's back. To make such a war and live on the husks of Washington, while the administration don't trouble itself to pay his advertising bills, was too much; and Forney abdicated at last. Visions of Cabinet portfolios had previously vanished, and as the war upon old friendships which was demanded, all for nothing and find himself, was more than Forney could bear, he has retired. He has not quarrelled with Grant, as has been alleged in some quarters, but he has at last realized what his friends have long since known, that he who grinds administration organs gain nothing in power, reputation, or purse. So Forney goes back to Philadelphia to make an effort of years to redeem what he has lost by a few months of pitiable sycophancy to Cameronism. He would now be independent if he could, but to attempt it would be like mockery, and he must wait patiently and bow submissively until some new political regeneration takes place.

The Georgia election has defied all administrative efforts, and of course belied all of Cameron's promises. Every facility was afforded to enable the Republicans to win. Cameron went down there to perfect the leaders in the trickery of elections, and returned with positive promise of victory; but the Democrats have swept the State, and the last hope of Republicanism in Georgia is dissipated. Akerman cannot go to the Senate, and at present no immediate Cabinet changes are contemplated, but no one can guess what a day may bring forth. Cameron and Forney now both advise against any Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, because they have given up the hope of controlling it, and as they are the only advisers the President has from your State, they will doubtless prevail for the present. After the holidays there may be a new deal, but improvement in the present condition of political affairs is not probable.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTMAS.

How the Day was Observed in the City.

Yesterday passed off as pleasantly as any Christmas for several years back—indeed, the order and decorum observed during the hours called Christmas Day were the subject of comment not only by our citizens, but at police headquarters, which but a few years back at the closing hours of the day were filled with cases of crime of every grade in the calendar. The city is to be congratulated upon the general quiet which reigned yesterday. But few men with tangled legs and displaying a propensity to prop up dead walls and lamp-posts were upon the streets. Although there were large crowds upon the prominent thoroughfares, particularly in the afternoon, there was no noise and no confusion.

Christmas eve was specially unlike to Christmas eves of years gone by. On Eighth street the difference was well marked. Then you got mashed in no yelling, jostling throngs—saw no women tossed in the air, beheld no hats doused in the gutters or coats ripped from tail to collar. A large posse of policemen lined the thoroughfare, and an order having been issued to arrest all masqueraders or horn blowers, their duties were very light.

The churches were closed, the religious ceremonies having been performed on Sunday, when all were filled. The new Church of the Incarnation, at Broad and Jefferson streets, and the new chapel of the Calvary Presbyterian Church, on Locust street, above Fifteenth, were dedicated in the morning with appropriate and solemn exercises.

REPORTORIAL BANQUET.

The second annual banquet of the reporters of Philadelphia came off last night at the American Hotel, opposite the State House, and was, without exception, the finest it has ever been our pleasure to attend. Out of the fraternity of reporters, numbering some thirty odd, there were at least twenty-seven present. These gentlemen, prior to entering the banqueting hall, were hospitably entertained by Mr. Charles McShane, the gentlemanly superintendent of the hotel, in the reading-room of that large establishment. At 9 o'clock the repertorial corps marched in couples to the festive board, which excelled anything of the kind ever before attempted. The table was loaded down with the good things of this life, and it is unnecessary to say that full justice was done on the occasion. The bill of fare included all the delicacies of the season, and game of all kinds was in abundance. In preparing the bill of fare Mr. Hewlings, the proprietor of the hotel, had called to his aid the best cooks in the city, and the result of their labors was shown in the splendid banquet spread before the newspaper men last night. The table presented an artistic appearance, and the decorations were of an attractive and handsome character. Baskets of flowers, pyramids of macaroni, oranges, etc., added to the embellishment of the festive board. Mr. Joseph L. Fortescue, one of the oldest reporters in Philadelphia, presided at the table. At the word of command from this gentleman the company proceeded to partake of the good things set before them. At about ten o'clock the eatables were removed, and then the "champy," which was on hand in large quantities, was brought into requisition, and a season of merriment, speech-making, etc., was commenced. The following sentiments were proposed and responded to by the gentlemen named:—

Philadelphia Journalism—Response by Charles C. Wilson.

Our Employers—May our Efforts always Conduce to their Financial Welfare—Response by Lawrence W. Wallazz.

Reporting as a Science—Its Triumphs and its Drawbacks—Response by William J. Jones.

Bohemians and Bores—The Parasites of the Press—Response by William H. Fisher.

Our Salaries—May they never Decrease—Response by Hugh A. Mullen, Jr.

Our Pens and Pencils—May they never Fail Us—Response by I. P. Benner.

Our Wives and Sweethearts—Response by T. E. Harkins.

Midnight Watches—Response by William F. Small.

"The Fifth Degree"—Response by E. M. Hasselbach.

The city of Philadelphia, its commerce, etc., were toasted, and impromptu speeches were made by the chairman, George Pierrie, and other gentlemen. Thomas E. Harkins and other members of the press delighted the assemblage with song, and the festivities were continued until about 1 o'clock this morning, at which hour the company dispersed, highly pleased with the evening's enjoyment. The affair passed off pleasantly to all concerned, and it was such an occasion as tended to increase the brotherly feeling already existing among the knights of the quill. To the committee of arrangements—Joseph H. Paist, Joseph L. Fortescue, Edward J. Swartz, and Robert A. Welsh—great credit is due, for they added materially in adding success to the affair. Before adjourning, the following-named gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangements for next year:—Thomas E. Harkins, Alexander J. McCleary, and William H. Fisher.

FROZEN OVER.—The Schuylkill, from the dam up to the Wissahickon, is frozen over, and the ice is in splendid condition for skating.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE—A LAD SHOT BY A PRIVATE WATCHMAN.—On Sunday afternoon a lad named George H. Furey, whose parents reside on Wharton street, above Front, was shot by Frank McGaughran, who is in the employ of Morris & Co., as private watchman, at their coal wharf, foot of Dickerson street, First ward. Unruly boys have frequently congregated on this wharf and in the neighborhood thereof, on Sunday afternoons, to indulge in throwing stones at each other, thereby annoying the watchman and other peaceably-disposed citizens. It is said that on former occasions of these "stone fights," the watchman threatened to shoot some of the boys if they did not desist, but none of them seemed to pay any heed to him.

On Sunday afternoon a terrific fight took place among the boys, and stones flew in all directions. The private watchman was assailed, and he procured his pistol, a large navy revolver, and, it is said, fired one or two shots in the air to intimidate the boys, but they continued in their reckless conduct, and annoyed him more than ever. He fired a random shot at the crowd, and the ball took effect in the left temple of the lad Furey. It passed downward, and lodged somewhere in his head.

The wounded boy was nearly two hundred yards distant when he received the wound. Whether he was engaged in throwing stones at the time he was shot was not definitely ascertained. He was removed to his home. The physician does not entertain much hope for the recovery of the lad. McGaughran was taken into custody and locked up in the Second District Station-house. Yesterday he had a hearing before Alderman Kerr, when he was identified by William Bowers, Francis Pidgeon, Charles Jones, and John Hollman as having shot from four to six times. Physicians also testified to the critical condition of Furey. The prisoner was then committed for a further hearing on Thursday next.

THE PAID FIRE BILL.—A stated meeting of the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia Fire Department was held last evening in the Hall of the Fire Association, Fifth and North streets. Vice-President James McCaully occupied the chair.

A resolution was unanimously adopted requesting the Mayor to veto the Paid Fire Department bill, and a committee was appointed to wait upon the Mayor and to convey to him the sense of the meeting. The committee consists of John T. Watson, of the West Philadelphia Hose; Samuel B. Savin, of the Northern Liberty Engine; Joseph Vanosten, of the Liberty Engine, of Holmesburg; George Thomson, of the Good Intent Hose, and Mr. Shultz, of the Marion Hose.

In this connection we might here state that at the fire at Trenton avenue and Dauphin streets, on Sunday morning last, a fireman's riot took place, during which several persons were injured. The police interfered to preserve the peace, and they were attacked and pretty roughly handled. Being reinforced they overpowered the disorderly characters, and succeeded in making a few arrests. The prisoners were held to bail to answer.

THE CITY ICE-BOATS went into service on the 23d inst. No. 2, Captain Schellinger, went down the Delaware on Friday last and found considerable ice making in the river below. She went down again on the 26th, taking in tow, from off Wilmington creek, the bark John E. Chase, hence for Antwerp, and took her to New Castle piers. She is slightly cut by ice. Off New Castle found the schooners Elwood Doran and West Wind in the drifting ice and brought them up to the city. She went down again this morning as far as the lower end of Tinicum Island, and found the river full of drifting ice from four to five inches thick.

Ice-boat No. 1, Captain Mason, went around to the Schuylkill on the 25th inst., and found the river frozen over with ice two inches thick, which she cut adrift. The same day she towed the British ship Research from Kaighn's Point to Greenwich Point. Yesterday she went to the Schuylkill again, and found the river frozen over with ice from two to four inches thick, and, after setting this adrift as far as Gibbons' Point, returned to her wharf at 5 P. M.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.—The West Arch Street Presbyterian Church Sabbath-school celebrated Christmas in a becoming manner, last evening, with a festival. Two beautiful and handsomely-dressed trees occupied the east end of the school-room, while other portions were tastily adorned with evergreens and wreaths. The school children were out in their strength, clad in their pretty styles, and their glad faces and sparkling eyes made up a scene attractive and inspiring. The music was fine, and the speeches of Rev. Dr. Willits and Abraham Martin, Esq., the oldest and most devoted Sabbath-school worker of our city, full of instruction and amusement. The appearance of Santa Claus through the skylight, with his load of sugar-plums, created much merriment. During the evening several presents were made, and at a seasonable hour the festivities closed with the grand old doxology, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," and prayer by the pastor. The greater portion of that rapidly growing congregation participated in the festival.

RUNAWAYS—A DRIVER SERIOUSLY INJURED.—About 8 o'clock last evening a pair of horses attached to a cab took fright at Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, and dashed off at a fearful speed. The driver, Mr. Peter Eaver, was thrown from his seat and sustained serious injuries. His head came in contact with the curbstone and his skull was fractured. One ear was almost severed from his head, and besides he received severe internal injuries. The sufferer was carried into a house in the neighborhood, where a physician was summoned, after which he was removed to his home. It is doubtful whether he will recover. The team belonged to Stoddart, Thomas & Brothers.

This morning a horse attached to a wagon took fright at Fifth and Walnut streets and dashed off. After running two squares the animal fell and sustained injuries of a character which may require its being put to death.

TRIFLING FIRES.—About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a slight fire occurred at the residence of J. L. McGrath, No. 519 S. Eighteenth street. The flames were extinguished by Officer Flaherty.

About half-past ten o'clock last night a framé storehouse in the yard attached to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad depot was partially destroyed by fire. The flames were extinguished without any alarm having been sounded.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—The widow of the late Captain Christian desires us to acknowledge in her behalf the receipt of the following contributions in aid of her family:—From F., $10; A. H. G., $5; L. A. G., $5; E. R. T., $5; A. E. R., $2; G. C. Carson & Co., $10; George Sheppard, $5; Peter Deacan, $5; Captain William Mundy, $5; E. T., $1. Total, $53.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATION.—The St. Stephen's Mission Church, worshipping in the Hall of Courtland Saunder's College, had a grand Christmas festival for their Sabbath School. Rev. Dr. Rudder said that of the presents for President Saunders, one of the group, Rogers' "Foundling," was intended to be suggestive, and that if he were a foundling he would like to be left at the Doctor's door.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last, William J. Kerr, an engineer in the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, fell from his engine and was run over and killed. Deceased was aged thirty-five years and resided at No. 1406 Bainbridge street. The accident occurred near the West Philadelphia depot.

A SLIGHT FIRE occurred in the forecastle of the steamer Roman at 7 o'clock last evening. The Hope and Hibernia engines were prompt with their services, and the fire was extinguished with little damage.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning there was a slight fire at No. 813 N. Thirteenth street.

MISSING.—John McLees, aged fourteen years, whose parents reside at No. 113 Otter street, Sixteenth ward, has been missing since October 14. He has been in the habit of leaving home for a few days at a time, but he has not been heard of since the above date. He has a large scar under the right ear.

CONDEMNED.

John Hanlon Condemned to Death—His Death Warrant Read to him by Sheriff Leeds—February 1st Fixed for the Execution—His Total Indifference to his Fate—His Interview with the Sheriff, Etc.

The next to the last act in the case of John Hanlon, convicted of the murder of little Mary Mohrmann, was performed this morning in his cell at Moyamensing Prison, in the presence of Sheriff Leeds, his counsel, and two or three other gentlemen whose official duties called them thither, the Sheriff determining that this solemn act should take place in the presence of as few people as the circumstances rendered necessary. It was conveying, in an official shape, the information to Hanlon that the date of his execution had been fixed by Governor Geary for Feburary 1, 1871. Never have we seen a man in the same position, and we have seen many, who was so indifferent to the dreadful announcement that he was to suffer the full penalty of his crime by being "hanged by the neck until dead;" but more of that anon.

Yesterday William R. Leeds, High Sheriff of Philadelphia, received from the Secretary of the Commonwealth the death warrant. He immediately notified his counsel, Hon. Charles Gilpin, that the document would be served on the condemned man this morning. At a few minutes past 11 o'clock, the Sheriff, Mr. Gilpin, and two representatives of the afternoon press, one of whom was the reporter of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, left the office of Mr. Gilpin and arrived at the Moyamensing Prison a few minutes after that hour. They were received at the gate of the prison by Superintendent William C. Perkins, who escorted them to his headquarters.

On inquiry, it was ascertained by the Sheriff that the two Mrs. Kelly, sisters of Hanlon, were in consultation with him. The superintendent then notified these ladies of what was to transpire, and they adjourned to the Warden's office.

The party, consisting of Sheriff Leeds, Counsellor Gilpin, Superintendent Perkins, P. E. Carroll, Esq., junior counsel for Hanlon, and the representatives of the press, proceeded to the condemned cell, that occupied by Probst, Winnemore, and Williams. The door was opened, and the party entered. At the time, Hanlon, dressed in the prison garb, was standing, legs crossed and thumbs tucked in the armholes of his vest, leaning against a small table, the most unconcerned of all those there assembled. His indifference struck those who had witnessed such scenes previously as being of the most remarkable character. There was no emotion whatever on his introduction to Sheriff Leeds by Superintendent Perkins.

It was undoubtedly a surprise to him, as subsequent facts will develop, but, in our opinion, it would have made no difference in him, as he is undoubtedly the most firm-nerved man we have ever seen under similar circumstances. He had a quid of tobacco in his mouth, and on being introduced turned around and walked to a bucket in the front of his room, into which he spat before he received the extended hand of the Sheriff, remarking that he had shaken his hand prior. (This is accounted for from the fact that the Sheriff was the first to enter the cell, and Mr. Perkins the last.)

Sheriff Leeds then stated to Hanlon that he had received his death-warrant from Governor Geary, which would be read by Mr. Gilpin.

Mr. Gilpin then read the warrant, which is couched in the following language:—

THE DEATH WARRANT.

Pennsylvania, ss.:
(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, John W. Geary, Governor of the said Commonwealth,

To William R. Leeds, Esq., High Sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, sends greeting—

Whereas, At a Court of Over and Terminer and General Jail Delivery held at Philadelphia in and for the city and county of Philadelphia, in this Commonwealth, at October term, A. D. 1870, a certain John Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, was tried on an indictment for the crime of murder, and on the 17th day of November, A. D. 1870, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and was thereupon on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1870, sentenced by the said court:—That John Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead.

Now, therefore, This is to authorize and require you, the said William R. Leeds, High Sheriff of the City and County of Philadelphia, as aforesaid, to cause the sentence of the said Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery to be executed upon the said John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the 1st day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, in the manner directed by the seventy-fifth section of the act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, approved the thirty-first day of March, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to consolidate, revise, and amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth relating to penal proceedings and hearings, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient warrant.

Given under my hand and the great seal of this State, at Harrisburg, this twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and the Commonwealth the ninety-fifth.

By the Governor, F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

During the reading of this document Hanlon observed the same indifferent air which was manifest on the entrance of the party to the cell. Two or three times did he walk to his spittoon and spit in it, only to resume the same position of *nonchalance* as spoken of heretofore.

On the conclusion of the reading Mr. Gilpin remarked, "John, that is the death-warrant of the Governor, fixing your day of execution."

Hanlon, after contemplating Mr. Gilpin some seconds—"That's the 1st of February;" and after a lapse of a few more seconds, he uttered strongly and in an argumentative manner, "Why, that's less than thirty days."

Sheriff Leeds—It's a little less than five weeks.

Hanlon—Why, but, they always allow thirty days?

Sheriff Leeds—It's over thirty days.

Hanlon—But they always allow thirty days after a man has been—

(He did not complete the sentence, but evidently intended those present to understand from the date of conviction.)

Sheriff Leeds—Do you have all the comforts you want?

Hanlon—Oh, yes! I have all that.

Superintendent Perkins then explained that he was in his custody until the day of the execution, when he handed him over to the Sheriff.

Hanlon (to Sheriff Leeds)—What do you mean when you asked me if I had all I wanted?

Sheriff Leeds—I mean all you eat, etc.

Hanlon—Oh, yes! all that.

Sheriff Leeds—I am desirous that you shall receive all the comforts you want.

Hanlon—Well, I want my wife to see me every day in the cell. She only is allowed here now once a week.

Mr. Perkins—That's with the Inspectors. The rules only allow her to come once in ten days, but they have yielded to once a week and, I don't think they will permit her any oftener.

Hanlon—I only want her. I don't want any body else to come in here that often, and I think they might grant me the same privilege as they granted Eaton and Twitchell. Their friends called on them every day, and were admitted to their cells.

Mr. Perkins—You are mistaken.

Hanlon—No, I am not. I know.

Mr. Perkins—Well, that matter rests with the Inspectors.

Hanlon—I don't ask too much. They allowed Eaton's friends to see him daily.

Sheriff Leeds—Well, I'll speak to the Inspectors about your want.

Mr. Perkins—You see your relatives as often as any of the others who have been condemned to death.

Hanlon (angrily)—No, I don't.

Mr. Perkins—Yes, you do.

Hanlon—Why, you wouldn't allow my sisters to come in this morning.

Mr. Carroll (his counsel)—The Twitchell matter settled that. Twitchell committed suicide, you know.

Hanlon scornfully—I'm no Twitchell; I'm not committing suicide.

Sheriff Leeds—I'll see the Inspectors about the matter.

A lull then ensued, during which Hanlon maintained the same indifference, only varying his position occasionally, in order to spit out the tobacco juice which had collected since he had spat.

Finally, Sheriff Leeds broke the silence, remarking, "Well, John, that's a short time for you to prepare for death."

Hanlon—Oh! that's plenty of time. All I ask is that I can have my wife in here every day.

Superintendent Perkins then explained that every precaution was being taken to prevent a repetition of the *finale* attending George Twitchell, and that the friends of Hanlon were allowed, whenever they called, to speak to him through the grated door.

After waiting a few minutes the party left Hanlon, he shaking each by the hand in turn.

We then learned that the condemned man has been extended all the privileges allowed by the rules of the institution. No food or anything else is permitted to be communicated to him by his friends or relatives. Everything is first given to the prison wardens, and if, after examination, found tolerable, it is given him. Father Barry, of the Church of the Annunciation, visits him almost daily, and religious ceremonies in the Catholic faith are performed.

Hanlon, since his confinement, has engaged himself principally in reading, but he has taken sufficient time to cut "John Hanlon" and "Charles Harris" in bold letters upon the sill of his window.

The following is the law with reference to the parties who shall be admitted to witness executions, which Sheriff Leeds intends to carry out to its full meaning:—

Whenever hereafter any person shall be condemned to suffer death by hanging, for any crime of which he shall have been convicted, the said punishment shall be inflicted upon him within the walls or yard of the jail of the county in which he shall have been convicted; it shall be the duty of the Sheriff or Coroner of the said county to attend and be present at such execution, to which he shall invite the presence of a physician, the District Attorney of the county, and twelve reputable citizens, who shall be selected by the Sheriff; and the said Sheriff shall, at the request of the criminal, permit such ministers of the Gospel, not exceeding two, as he may name, and any of his immediate relatives, together with such officers of the prison and such of the Sheriff's deputies as the said Sheriff or Coroner in his discretion may think it expedient to have present, and it shall be only permitted to the persons above designated to witness the said execution; provided that no person under age shall be permitted on any account to witness the same.

OPENING OF THE NEW MÆNNERCHOR HALL.—The new and elegant hall of the Mænnerchor Society, at the corner of Franklin and Coates streets, was opened last evening with appropriate ceremonies. Several welcoming songs and choruses were sung by the society, and an appropriate inaugural address was delivered in German by the President, C. H. Camp, Esq. An address in English was delivered by Dr. Gross, in which the career of the Mænnerchor Society was briefly reviewed, and the members complimented upon their removal to such beautiful and comfortable new quarters. The festivities of the occasion wound up with a dance, and the large company dispersed well pleased with the whole affair.

The new Mænnerchor Hall is a substantial three-story brick building with a large hall and a garden attached. The whole of the main building will be devoted to the uses of the members of the society, and it is fitted up in very elegant and comfortable style as a club house. Upon the first floor are a ladies' parlor, a reading-room, committee-room, a dining-room, and kitchen. Upon the second floor are a rehearsal-room, a card-room, and a bar. The third floor is fitted up as a billiard-room. The rear building contains ladies' and gentlemen's dressing-rooms.

The large hall, which is connected with the main edifice by a passage-way, has upon the first floor a fine dining-room and bar. The second floor is fitted up as a dancing hall, and with a stage for dramatic performances. This part of the establishment is arranged so that it can be rented out for balls, parties, concerts, and theatrical entertainments, while the main building will be used exclusively by the society. The whole building is fitted up in a style that does credit to the Mænnerchor Society and the building committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen:—C. H. Camp, Lawrence Herbert, C. Welkenmeyer, and M. Bayersdorfer.

The following gentlemen are a committee upon theatricals, and the stage was erected and decorated under their superintendence:—C. M. Baumann, C. Reiss and M. Brickmann. The Mænnerchoir will hold its anniversary on the 13th of January, when a more than usually attractive entertainment will be given. The first dramatic performance of the season will be given on January 6th.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULTS.—Matthew Hope was taken into custody on Sunday, upon the charge of having committed an unprovoked assault and battery upon Mrs. Holloway, at Thirteenth and Shippen streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed for trial.

Zachariah Conway is the name of an individual who indulged in the "ardent" to too great an extent yesterday. He took his stand at Fifteenth and Race streets, and amused himself by assaulting passers-by. Upon two gentlemen he committed a murderous assault, using a black-jack in the effort to accomplish his purpose. Zack was arrested, and, after a hearing before Alderman Jones, was held to bail to answer.

UNFORTUNATE.—On Saturday night a party of disorderly characters found their way into the beer saloon at the S. E. corner of Fifth and Vine streets, and quarrelled with some Germans who were in the place. They destroyed everything of value they could lay their hands upon. Eugene Hanman, one of the alleged participants, was arrested and held in $1000 bail to answer by Alderman Godbou.

Yesterday another disorderly gang entered the same place and behaved in a similar manner. James Story, one of the party, was arrested on the occasion. He had a hearing before Alderman Godbou, and was held to bail to answer.

INHUMAN ACTS.—Lawrence Carroll, residing on Edgemont street, above Clearfield, was arrested yesterday upon the charge of beating his wife, and was held to bail by Alderman Neill to answer.

James Doran, residing at No. 1111 Carpenter street, amused himself yesterday by beating his mother, for which offense he was arrested and committed by Alderman Massey.

Irvin Brooks (colored), living at No. 1327 Pearl street, was taken into custody yesterday for assault and battery on his mother. Irvin was put out of the house for some bad conduct on his part. He returned soon after, smashed in the door and beat his mother in a shameful manner. He was committed to prison.

CASUALTY.—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Thomas McSorley, aged twenty-three years, fell out of a grocer's wagon, at Dupont ceau and Locust streets, and was seriously injured. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner.

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 27 tuf26trp PHILADELPHIA.

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM EUROPE.

New Dominion Advices.

Ways of the West.

FROM EUROPE.

Switzerland Neutrality.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—Count Bismarck urges upon Switzerland a better observance of its obligations of neutrality.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—The market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester is firm.

Ship News.

BREST, Dec. 26.—The steamship Pereire, from New York, 14th arrived on Monday afternoon.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fire in Cornwall, Canada.

CORNWALL, Canada, Dec. 27.—The Cornwall woollen manufactory was burned this morning. The building during the past year was thoroughly stocked with the most improved machinery. The cause of the fire is unknown. Over two hundred persons are thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at $300,000; insurance, $153,000.

Large Fire at St. Thomas—Loss of Life.

ST. THOMAS, Canada, Dec. 27.—A large fire occurred last evening, consuming two dry goods stores, three grocery stores, with several other buildings. Loss estimated at $70,000 to $80,000, mostly covered by insurance.

Two men are missing, supposed to be buried under the ruins.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Woollen Factory Burned.

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 27.—The woollen factory of Fadden & Co., of Boston, located on Creek Pond, in West Haverhill, was burned this morning. Loss, $106,000.

Fire in Charlestown—Four Men Injured.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—The stables of Charles Curtis, in Charlestown, were burned this morning. Several firemen were injured, but none dangerously.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Ship News—The Hornet and the Cuban Volunteers.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—Advices from Panama to December 21 have been received via Jamaica. The Cuban Colonel Ryan arrived there on the 12th, on the steamship Ocean Queen, from New York, with a large quantity of ammunition and arms intended for Cuba. A number of Cubans were expected to join Ryan at Aspinwall. There were one hundred and fifty men with Ryan. A steamer expected to arrive from New York, the Hornet, to convey Ryan and his companions to Cuba had not yet arrived at Aspinwall.

FROM THE WEST.

A Woman Burned to Death.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Catherine Flynn, addicted to drink, was burned to death on Sunday while intoxicated.

Mysterious Disappearance.

W. H. Howard, from Nashville, Tenn., mysteriously disappeared from the Southern Hotel two or three days ago, and has not been heard from since.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Cotton quiet and weak; sales 1500 bales at 15½c. Flour advanced 5@10c.; sales 16,000 barrels State at $5·25@6·85; Ohio at $6·05@6·50; Western at $5·25@6·85. Wheat advanced 1@2c.; sales 35,000 bushels new spring at $1·40@1·41; winter red and amber Western at $1·46@1·48. Corn firmer; new mixed Western at 75@77c. Oats a shade firmer; Ohio and Western at 60½@62c. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $20; old, $19·25@19·50. Lard firm; steam, 11½@12¾c.; kettle, 12¾@13c. Whisky firm but quiet at 96c.

A MURDEROUS GANG—A SERIES OF CHARGES.—About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a party of young men, while passing Sixth and Middle alley, were attacked by a gang of rowdies, who freely used blackjacks and other deadly weapons. The police interfered and were driven off by the disorderly crowd. Being reinforced they returned to the scene, and with their clubs succeeded in dispersing the mob and arresting three of the alleged ringleaders, named George Fletcher, Francis Isminger, and John Fitzsimmons. The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter. Fletcher was committed in default of $2000 bail for cutting John Redding in the leg, thigh, and face with a knife; $800 bail for cutting Policeman Kelly in the hand; $800 bail for cutting John T. Watson, and $800 bail for cutting Frank Gallen. The injuries of the parties named are not of a serious character. Fitzsimmons was put under bail for inciting to riot and using a blackjack, and Isminger was committed in default of $1400 bail for inciting to riot and committing a deadly assault on Officer Ewing.

ROBBERIES.—On the night of the 22d of December the residence of Mr. James Price, at Twenty-second and Venango streets, was entered by thieves and robbed of clothing to the value of $200.

Last night the store of Mr. D. V. Steinmetz, Nos. 7 and 9 N. Fifth street, was broken into by burglars, who carried off cutlery to the value of $1000. In neither of the above cases were any arrests made.

AMUSEMENTS.

(For additional Amusements see the Third Page.)

CHESNUT STREET SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-THIRD AND CHESNUT STS.

Splendid Skating,

Splendid Skating.

WITH MUSIC, WITH MUSIC,

ALL DAY AND EVENING.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the public that they have spared no pains or expense in refitting the above Rink. They have secured the services of the Liberty Silver Cornet Band, Mr. Benjamin K. McClurg leader, and have supplied all accommodations for the comfort and enjoyment of their patrons. The management of the ice will be under their personal supervision, which is sufficient guarantee for a good, smooth skating surface.

NOTICE THIS LOW SCALE OF PRICES.

Season Tickets for Gentlemen.....$5·00
Season Tickets for Ladies.....4·00
Season Tickets for Children.....3·00

CLUB DEDUCTIONS.

For clubs of 10 or over a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made; 20 or over, 25 per cent.

SINGLE TICKETS.

Single tickets, 50 cents; 3 for $1, or 8 for $2. Single tickets for children, 30 cents; 4 for $1; 10 for $2, or 20 for $3. [1t] J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

E. L. DAVENPORT'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE,
THIS (Tuesday) EVENING,
in the Thrilling Domestic Drama of the
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Mr. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Bob Brierly
Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE as.....Emily St. Evremond
Mr. Joseph E. Nagle as.....Hawkshaw
Admission, $1, 75, 50, and 25 cents. Commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured at Abel's Dramatic Repository, No. 1911 Chesnut street, from 9 until 5 o'